The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,148 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L.	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th Aug.
—	Lombardy	2726	600	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3909	600	J. C. Babot	9th "
M.	Vesuvius	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th "
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	2851	560	G. Scrivener	17th "
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
BRINDISI	3342	600	I. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
[illegible]ONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
[illegible]	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th	"

[illegible]ces are now issued at greatly reduced rates [illegible] particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
[illegible] P. & O. S. N. Company

[illegible]TAL COMPANY.

[illegible]n BOMBAY to [illegible]ing the Continental [illegible]vorable terms; and [illegible] six months. Tickets [illegible]passengers to travel [illegible] class by rail from

[illegible]OUTE.

[illegible]BAY for MAR- [illegible] every four weeks [illegible] voyage to the for- [illegible] in fair weather (21 [illegible]ilway journey from [illegible]2 hours.

[illegible]ing Marseilles

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 25th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of

NOTICES.

EMILE PERRENAUD, 70, Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs), France, wholesale purchaser of watch-making jewels, garnets, rough or roulé, sapphires, rubies, &c. Send specimens, prices, and conditions.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A FRESH CLASS will be formed during September, to begin work on the 1st of October. For Rules, Regulations, &c., apply to the undersigned, from whom also application forms may be obtained.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Principal, Agricultural College.
Office of the Principal, Agricultural College, Saidapet, 16th August, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the General Committee will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Guarantors, who are not members of the Committee, are invited to attend.

By order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum } for 18 months' 12 " 9 " } notice of withdrawal,
5¼ } subject to
3½ }

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Don Tad, 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th August to 27th August, 1884.

By order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1884.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED ÆRATED WATERS.

THE importance of ÆRATED WATERS being prepared with

PURE WATER
AND
UNADULTERATED MATERIALS

is frequently overlooked by the Public, and disagreeable and injurious results have often followed the use of Beverages prepared by petty makers, selling at low rates by the aid of second-hand corks and inferior materials, and who, from their ignorance, pay no attention to the necessary working details, and the cleanliness of their factories and appliances.

We extract the following significant paragraph from the work of Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, entitled "Family Medicine in India" :—

Many persons are under the impression that by drinking Ærated Water they will escape the ills so often the consequence of an impure water-supply. This, unfortunately, is far from being the case. *For Soda Water Manufacturers in India are sometimes not very particular what kind of Water they use.*

From the above it will be seen how extremely important it is that Manufacturers should possess Chemical and Technical knowledge, in order to ensure perfect purity of the Water and Chemicals employed, and that all Organic Substances entering into the composition of POTABLE WATERS, such as Sugar and Fruit, be of the best quality and in good condition; indeed, it may correctly be said that it is impossible for any but CHEMISTS to produce Ærated Waters answering all HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE [illegible] ORIENTAL BANK [illegible]RATION, LIMITED.

([illegible]e Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the lia- [illegible]olders is limited to the amount of their Shares)

[illegible]TAL .. ..£2,000,000.

[illegible] OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

[illegible]eserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE

[illegible]llotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums [illegible] the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

[illegible]nnum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]N, Esq. ..... } D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London Limited.
[illegible] Esq. ..... } Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 50, Lombard Street, E.C.
[illegible], C.S.I. ..... } Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
[illegible] ..... } Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
[illegible]NE, K.C.M.G. ..... } Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.
[illegible]-HEATLY, Esq. ..... } 13, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.

BANKERS.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited.
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London, and Branches).

BROKERS.

Messrs. STEER, LAWFORD & CURTON, 3, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

[illegible] & EDWARD, Mincing Lane, London.

INTERIM SECRETARY.

R. T. ROHDE, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES : 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

[illegible]n form of application can be obtained at the Bombay office of the Oriental [illegible]on will be received at the rate of Rs. 12-4 per £(1s. 7 10-32d. per rupee) until

[illegible]RE-LE[illegible] CO.,

[illegible]ATCHMAKERS
23, R[illegible]

[illegible] attention of [illegible]

[illegible]RIVIES, WAL- [illegible]TRINES, HOR- [illegible]CROWLEY'S

[illegible] KLEIN- [illegible]ME

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS AND BEST SILK AND WOOLS
FOR SHIRTS OR SLEEPING SUITS.

OUR NEW STOCK for MONSOON wear has arrived and patterns will be forwarded on application.

Shirts per ½ doz ..... Rs. 52
Sleeping Suits, each ..... „ 18

All orders sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST exceeding Rs. 20 in value are subject to 10 per cent discount. CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Is now showing NEW GOODS in all Departments.

DRESSES, MANTLES, &c.,

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
GENERAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS,
[illegible]TRACTORS, AND METAL MERCHANTS,

[illegible]IRON WORKS & METAL MART—PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA, [illegible]FACTORY & STORES—NESBIT-ROAD, MAZAGON, } BOMBAY.

[illegible]RESPONDING FIRM—CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

[illegible] MAKERS FOR THE [illegible]SIDENCY OF [illegible] IRON WORK for

IRON CASTINGS with our two Foundries up to 30 tons weight daily.

BRASS, GUN METAL AND PHOSPHOR, BRONZE CASTINGS, made to order.

WROUGHT-IRON FORGINGS from Best Brands, forged under Steam-Hammers.

IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS and other Structural Iron Work designed, manufactured and erected in any part of India,

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible]on of all brands, Plain and Corrugated [illegible] Stationary Engines and Boilers, Lathes [illegible]achines; Mortar Mills, Pulsometers, [illegible]Winches, Cast, Wrought-Iron and [illegible]er and Tanned Canvas Hose [illegible]wder and Sanitas Powder

[illegible]ATION

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN SINCLAIR, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1884. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ASSANO, arrived from Hull and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1884. Agents.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 6th September, 1884, at 4 p.m., Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 18th August, 1884. Agents.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 18-12-0 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st September, 1884, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Broach or Bombay, on application, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 23rd August, 1884.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd to 31st August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 18th August, 1884. Agents.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, 6th September, 1884, at 3 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 18th August, 1884.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 29th August to 6th September, 1884, both days inclusive.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 6th September, 1884, at 4-3 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 28th August to 6th September, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.
Broach, 18th August, 1884.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
THE LORD POLWARTH.
COMMISSIONER,
THE REV J. FORDYCE, Simla.

THE attention of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* is invited to the appeal by LORD POLWARTH on behalf of the above society, which has for its object the supply of religious privileges to our countrymen scattered abroad in India—chiefly in places having no settled Ministers or Churches.

The Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society has two agents in the Bombay Presidency occupying large districts on the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. lines.

Contributions, in response to the appeal, will be gladly received by the undersigned, or to any may be sent to the Rev. J. Fordyce, Simla; or to Messrs. J. Rawson, Sabaramatti, Guzerat; or to the Agra Bank, Bombay.

H. G. E. DE ST. DALMAS,
Munmar... Secretary for W. India.
...y Presidency.

BOMBAY C... ON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 4 p.m., at the offices of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate-street, Fort, when the subjoined Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on the 13th day of August, instant, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of the Company be altered by inserting between the existing Articles Nos. 47 and 48 the following, to be numbered 47a.

47a. "The Company may from time to time reduce its capital, as it may by consolidation or subdivision divide the capital, or any part thereof, into shares of larger or smaller nominal amount."

That Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting, immediately after the words "3½ annas per bale," the words "exclusive of the expenses of supplying labour for working the openers."

If the aforesaid resolutions shall be duly confirmed, the following Resolution will be proposed, and if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be duly convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That each of the existing Shares of Rs. 500 be divided into four fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 125 each."

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1884.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

☎ Telephone No. 39.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP! NEW CROP!!
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.
Orange Pekoe.....per lb. Re. 1 12
The Universal Mixture..... " " 1 4

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Lim...
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIV...
Re. 1-2 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AN...
BOMBAY AN...

REDUC...
DR. JA...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a 4-wheel DOG-CART by King, London; varnished; panels alternate dark and light brown; pole, shafts, and hood; quite light in draught for a single 14-2 horse; has been in use five months. Also an Arab horse, fine mover and very fast trotter, goes in double and single harness. Also a set of double harness, best English-made. Apply to

Lt. BETHELL, R.E.,
Kirkee.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY is now prepared to supply arc and incandescent lights with all accessories; special portable machinery for temporary purposes. Lights erected and working in 48 hours for weddings and entertainments.

Estimates supplied for lighting streets, mills, railway stations, &c., by the most approved systems and at the lowest prices.

Lights from 20 to 50,000-candle power each. Apply to J. O. S. ELMORE, Mody Bay Works.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Cotton Frauds Legislation, and to pass resolutions thereon.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Chairman,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th August, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
PIECES OF RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any of the following quantities of pieces of RAILS of various sections now lying at Wari-bunder, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, viz:—

1. About 100 tons, more or less, old Iron Rails in lengths of 3 feet and under.
2. About 150 tons do. do. from 3 feet to under 5 feet.
3. About 120 tons do. do. from 5 feet to under 9 feet.
4. About 20 tons do. old steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.
5. About 3 tons do. new steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 0 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately with a deposit, in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 20 per ton on the quantity tendered for up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which in the case of the successful tenderer will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th August, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CANTEENS for 6 persons, containing 50 and 59 pieces; also for 12 persons, containing 125 pieces, Complete, by Mappin Brothers. Just unpacked. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

"THE GRAND," Puddephatt's Billiard and Refreshment Rooms, Bombay.

TO LET, the NEW PREMISES under our Offices. Apply to David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome light-built victoria with moveable coach-box. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

WANTED, a real FOX-TERRIER DOG. Address to Hormusjee M. Jeuravala, Marine 2nd street, Dhobie Talao.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.—Silk Ornaments, Crewel appliques, the most artistic designs.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an open carriage and pair, grey arabs, harness, &c., complete. Turnout for Rs. 1,000. The property of Col. Blowers. Apply at 5, Marine Lines.

THE Chief Auditor and Accountant, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, acknowledges receipt of a Currency note No. M-13 73498 for Rs. 20, sent with a letter without date through the post, signed "O."

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—An Assistant Librarian wanted. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting to the Hony. Secretary.

WANTED, for September, October, and November, a furnished house. Marine Lines or Colaba preferred. Apply, stating terms, to A. B., care of Post Master, Broach.

A YOUNG MAN, a good English correspondent, well versed in accounts and book-keeping, and who has had several years' experience in cotton, oil, seed, and general produce business in the North-West Provinces, is open to an engagement. Apply X.Y.Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

MESSRS. B. S. POCHEE & SON, who had gone to Katty war, have returned and have re-opened their Studio at Military-square.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per dozen. Sample bottles on view.

AN EUROPEAN, having 16 years' experience in the Hides business in India, seeks an engagement in a European firm. "J. P.," *Bombay Gazette*.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

WANTED a second-class Native Engineer. Applications will be received by the Assistant Manager of the Sassoon S. & W. Company, Limited, up to the 25th August, 1884.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Pinpson & Co., 18, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884 with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard... real Ivory ones in elasticity... Sole appointed Agents for India... Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S... and Key boxes, ... to Bombay. Edwards ... Fort.

THE Original ... Family, ... breeze, under... monials.

£6...

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF 300 CASES BRANDY.

On MONDAY, the 25th August, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, the following:—

Landed Ex. s.s. "Manilla."

J F 564—1-150—1-0 cases brandy, by S. M. Childers
" —151-180—30 cases do. do.
" —181-200—20 cases do. do.
P B 563— 1-140—140 cases do. by H. Fowler & Sons
" —151-180— 30 cases do. do.
" —181-200— 20 cases do. do.

All the above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 262 of 1880.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others .....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1884, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 10th day of January, 1884, the following valuable landed property at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Seny-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7531 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 457, 458, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Hurry Shanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopali, and partly by the house of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Ba...oo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hunsraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 7a, Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th August, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their room, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

2 cases biscuits.
1 " pencils and rubber.
1 case ladies' shawls.
2 iron safes.
3 bales twist.
5 cases Turkey red prints, 40 yards.
5 bales grey piece-goods.

On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Geelong—
250 pieces damaged grey dhoties.

On account and risk of Ebrahamjee Dawoodbhoy—
A I C—2 chests damaged tea.
H A R—8 " " "
A I—5 cases " " "
B P B S—1 case damaged scales.

On account and risk of Ebrahamjee Dawoodbhoy—
P B S—22-22—2 cases needles.

By order of Govindjee Toolsidas and Ramjee Purshotum, and on account and at the risk of Ragowjee Canjee—
9 cases gagrapat.
2 cases prints.
2 cases calico.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. K. Sonjee and Co., and in their godown at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and risk of Jocwarimul Moolchund, the undermentioned bales of cotton—

94 bales F. P. Bengal cotton, marked A F 66 C L on one side, and Dolutram, Bombay, on the other side.
6 bales F. P. Bengal cotton, marked A F 75 C L on one side, and T S on the other side.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON-CLEANING AND GINNING FACTORY AT CHALISGAUM, KHANDESH.

With reference to the adjournment of the sale on the 2nd July last, we are again instructed by Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hasenubhoy and Cursetjee Byramjee Gorewala, to put up for sale at our rooms on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of August, at 3 p.m.—

The Cursetjee, Ebrahimbhoy Cotton-cleaning and Ginning Factory, situate at Chalisgaum, Zilla Khandesh.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 20th August, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of pulley blocks, lamps of all description, scrap iron, corrugated iron sheets, zinc lining for packing cases, iron hoops, scrap copper and zinc, brass fittings, india-rubber cuttings, broken shovels, beatels, screw augers, leather cuttings, damaged wood and empty cases, woolen clothing and signal flags, cotton clothing, cloth cutting-, boxes of instruments, American clocks, copper pots and utensils, cots, old tiles, floor cloth, cast iron terminals, amalgamate of zinc for mercurial battery, a few bottles of chloride, wooden sheaves, a large lot of waste paper, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Crotons, Ferns, Roses, &c., at Chinchpoogly Road, opposite the Municipal Stables, near the Great Eastern S. & W. Mills.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, roses, dracenas, magnolias, palms, stephanotis, &c. the property of H. WATSON, Esq., proceeded to [illegible]. The plants are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following goods—

On account and risk of Esmaljee Essoofally—
106 M M and Co. 3230—1 case eyelets ex s. s. China.
" 3234—1 " neckchains "
" 3258-61—2 purses "

On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba—
622 M N and Co. 3239—1 case purses ex s. s. China.
" 3233—1 " buttons
" 3259—1 " hooks and [illegible]

Under instructions from Messrs. [illegible] Company, Messrs. BENNETT and [illegible] the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell [illegible] ley Hotel, Rampart-row, [illegible] consisting of grass... mahogany full size... Company, with... gilt pier glass... &c.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 2800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES..... 2,074,744.75.
7,074,744.75
RESERVE FUND..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES..... 1,563,361·66
$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.,
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gilizow, Esq. M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. W. H. Forbes, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, March 24, 1884.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

A GENTLE... journalist... gagement, either... of any journal... editor.

No objection... superintendence... Advertiser under... every department... with him a good... references. Add... Office, Calcutta.

WATCHES... with perfect...

OUR MR. N... the entire... Worgan, Col. M... Major Spence, D... and several other...

KA... WATCHM... 17, HUM...

A. H CRE... GENERAL MERCHA...

WE are SUPPLYIN... cheapest, and th... GOODS in India. Writ... Saddles, Portmanteaux,... Regimental and Police... Boots; Gentlemen's, La... Boots and Shoes, and for... of Leather Goods.

Price List free on a...

CHANONRY SCHOOL, ...
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THIS is a high-class Boa... prepares boys for the Uni... Service and Commercial... former pupils have been... and many high places h...

The system of training... and the utmost a... domestic comfort o... thus specially suite... resident in India or...

Attached are exte... giving facilities fo... ames.

Prospectus and all...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Y. M. C. A., 5 p.m.
Confirmation, Trinity Church, 5-30, p m
Lecture, Bombay Arya Samaj, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 10th N. L. I. Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th:—Trindisi (s), from London. Yesterday:—Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Pachumba (s), Bussorah and Secundra (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Canton (s), and Pekin (s), for Marseilles; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; and Clan Munro (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Anglo-Indian and Winchester entered the dock on Monday; and the s. s. Scindia and Brindisi entered, and the s. s. Canton left, yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th Regiment N. L. I. at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March.....Riflemen Form.....Balfe.
Overture.....Egmont.....Beethoven.
Valse.....Her Morgenstern.....Labitzky.
Selection.....Pirates of Penzance.....Sullivan.
Valse.....Sweethearts.....D'Albert.
Galop.....Polytechnicker.....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MISSING BOY.—A boy named Vussonjee Mowjee, residing with his parents in the Fort, is reported missing. The boy left home on Monday morning for school and has not since returned. He had on his person a gold finger-ring, valued at Rs. 18, and Rs. 3 in cash.

LECTURE.—Pandit Ishwaranund Suruswati Swami, pupil of the well-known late Pundit Dyanund Suruswati Swami, will deliver to-day (20th instant) a public lecture on "Female Education," at the Bombay Arya Sumaj, behind the Girgaum Police Court, at 5-30 p.m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Ramjee Sewjee, residing at Junjeerkur-street, reports that on Monday, while his daughter was playing about on the road in front of his house, a man enticed her away to the Kalbadavie-road, where he stripped the child of nine gold earrings and two silver anklets, of the collective value of Rs. 24.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 16th instant:—Horses—lame 2, emaciated 1, sores on body 2, sent to Pinjrapole 1. Bullocks—lame 10, sore neck 17, tumours on neck 3, emaciated 4, sores on body 12, overloaded 4, goading 9. Total number of cases, 65.

SHORT CAUSES.—At the High Court, yesterday, in Mr. Justice Hart's court, the cases of the Bombay Saw Mills Company *vs.* John Hewson, and of Thucker Hemraj Lukhmidas *vs.* Baba Dada Meea Dost Mahomed and another, were struck out for want of appearance. In Mr. Justice Birdwood's court, the case of Joseph Jefferson and others *vs.* William Scott was also struck out. In the court of Lalljee Cutchra and others *vs.* Dhunjee Anundjee and others, on the application of the Jardine for the defendants, who had filed a written statement, a fortnight's postponement was granted.

A DARING THIEF.—Abdoola Mirza Abdool Ahmed was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with stealing a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 200, from the person of Dhoopa Teja, a shroff, residing [illegible]. On Monday night last, [illegible] every similar assault was to be settled by law, Government would have to appoint another Presidency Magistrate.

His worship agreed with Mr. Conroy, and said such affairs as these should always be settled out of court. But he must consider the legal aspect of the case. He would therefore fine defendant Rs. 10. He hoped it would be a warning to other boys to preserve their temper and harmony on foot-ball grounds. This case seemed to excite a good deal of interest among the Europeans, of whom there were several present, during the proceedings in court.

CHARGE OF ACCEPTING BRIBES AGAINST INSPECTOR COLLET.

THE case against Mr. John Collett, in which he is charged with receiving bribes, was resumed yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Little appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne, of the firm of Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the accused.

Gustaji Cowasji Davetri, a clerk in the Presidency Magistrate's court, said he has been employed as such for the last five years. His duty is to receive charge of all confiscated measures after the case has been decided; they are kept under lock and key. Mr. Superintendent Smith came to him on Tuesday, and he gave him certain information. Javerchund, who accompanied Mr. Smith, pointed out a weight (produced in court); it was in the same state when he received it. (The weight was put in, and marked for identification.) The weight was tested in his presence by Mr. Smith, with the result that it was found to be correct. The scales and weights used were those of the Commissioner's office and those kept in the court. Witness had no entry in his book as to when it was received. Another weight was produced. Witness said it was in the same state as when he received it last year. He receives unclaimed property from the havidar of the court. His orders about the property are that it is to be destroyed, and sometimes to be kept until further orders. He has not destroyed any weights or measures up to this time; he always kept them in his room. The order in Mr. Ryan's book of 1883, where it was written "to be destroyed," was shown to witness. He could not say that these two weights referred to in Mr. Ryan's book were destroyed. He had destroyed measures, as *pailies* or *seers*. When witness took charge, there were above 25 weights in a room. The weights are to be destroyed, but he has no means of destroying large weights. He could destroy small weights.

By Mr. Payne.—Look at the bottom of this weight. Does not it appear as if lead had been poured in?

A.—No, it does not look like it.

Witness had no experience, and could not say whether the lead had been poured in in 1882. He could swear that the two weights are in the same state as when he received them.

Javerchund Sooji was then recalled. He stated that during the tiffin interval at the last hearing he, in company with Mr. Smith, went into a room where weights are kept. He picked out this weight (produced in court). He had it last year, when the accused took it away. It was the weight he referred to in his evidence. It was the weight produced in Mr. Ryan's court, and for which he was fined. He had seen it tested; it was correct. It had lead in it when the accused took it away. It had been put in weights when they are tested and stamped.

Deoji Nursey was also recalled. He gave evidence similar to that given by the last witness. He recognised a weight produced in court as the one accused had taken away, and for which he was fined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—He would know his weight if it was placed among a hundred such weights. He knew it from the ticket on it.

Caji Cader Hoosein, police sepoy No. 370A. He did duty at the accused's house at the Bazaar-gate Chowki. Mr. Cobb, inspector of police, also lived [illegible] this, at my request.

LONGEVITY OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, I consider it incumbent upon me to answer the fallacious reasoning of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Cowasjee Jehanghir Eye Hospital, appearing in your contemporary's issue of the 13th instant, on account of the gratuitous advice given in the last para.:—"These statistics may be of interest to shareholders of insurance companies which are conducted on the principle that Indian lives in India are as good as European lives in Europe."

As no insurance company is conducted on the principle enunciated for the first time, that Indian lives in India are as good as European lives in Europe, I might have allowed Dr. Maconachie's erroneous assertion to pass unnoticed. As, however, he is evidently alluding to the company which I represent as accepting native lives at the same rates as those of Europeans in India, I consider it my duty to state, for all whom it may concern, that, so far as this company is affected, Dr. Maconachie's statistics are utterly worthless. It is considered by the Oriental that these lives are as valuable, and this conclusion has been proved by our consulting actuary in his investigation report of the 12th November, 1883, as given in your issue of the 14th instant.

The figures in Dr. Maconachie's first table relate to hospital patients of the poorer class, who are ill-fed, ill-housed, and hard-worked, and who are, as a consequence, predisposed to early senility. These classes do not resort to life assurance, and indeed considering the circumstances under which they exist, such lives would not be accepted by any assurance company.

The number of cases included in his second table are too few to found any trustworthy data upon. Agnew, a well-known American surgeon, states that on an analysis of 512 cases he finds the average age for cataract to be 55 years; the average age of Dr. Maconachie's hospital patients is according to his own figures, 53·3 years. The statements of age furnished by hospital patients and other natives in their condition of life are well known to be, as a rule, totally untrustworthy. They are mere guesswork.

Will Dr. Maconachie give us the statistics of his well-to-do private patients?

Dr. Machonachie's experience as regards the "lower classes of Government employes" cannot be nearly so extensive as he would have us believe. Unless he can tell us what proportion the prematurely aged bear to those who appear to possess the ordinary prospects of longevity his conclusions are not of the slightest value. Will he [illegible] how natives of this class compare [illegible] pects of life with Europeans of the [illegible]. The value of Dr. Maconachie's [illegible] therefore limited, as regards [illegible] patients attending [illegible] as to the lower [illegible] seeking pension, the [illegible] service without [illegible] constituents of t[illegible] pany are obtained [illegible] community; and [illegible] lives and my past [illegible] business, I feel sa[illegible] the financial [illegible] quite equal in long[illegible] in India. This res[illegible] far as our own th[illegible] gations and exper[illegible] were conducted b[illegible] Actuary of the [illegible] Association, the t[illegible] Actuaries of Gre[illegible] and the third by M[illegible] of the Scottish Pr[illegible] of the Actuarial [illegible] this, at my reques[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BERBER BY GORDON.

A TELEGRAM received by the Egyptian Government from the Mudir of Dongola states that a report is current there that General Gordon has captured Berber. The Mudir adds that he has despatched an official to Debbah to ascertain the truth of the rumour. The *Daily News* says:—The Foreign Office have received a telegram conveying the report from the Mudir of Dongola that General Gordon Berber had captured Berber. No confirmatory evidence has reached the Foreign Office, but still most important information in the hands of Earl Granville tends to give strong probability to the report. A merchant has arrived at Cairo from Kassala, who tells the *Daily News'* correspondent that he read a letter to the Mudir from General Gordon, dated the 11th of June, ordering the Mudir to remain and protect Kassala. General Gordon adds that the rebels are surrounding him, but that he will destroy them at the rise of the Nile. The spirit of the soldiers was good. He was short of money, but had issued bonds in sums of from twenty to two thousand piastres.

ADVANCE OF THE MAHDI.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Assouan, writing on July 18, says it is still asserted that the followers of the Mahdi will endeavour to penetrate into Upper Egypt. The military authorities at Assouan are accordingly preparing to receive an enemy advancing against that place. A small work has been erected on a commanding hill overlooking the river on the west bank. Hitherto that side had been wholly neglected, but since the reported surrender of Dongola preparation has been made against a possible advance along the old slave route to that district and Kordofan. This route follows the line of the smaller oases which lie some two or three days' march from the river. By using this line of advance, the positions at Wady Halfa, Korosko, and Assouan would be completely turned, and [illegible] rendered useless. [illegible] as useless as the garrison of Khartoum.

The difficulty in the way is the difficulty. [illegible] impossibility, of supplying anything like a respectable force with food and water during the march; and this difficulty is fatal unless the rebel Arabs have a much better organized commissariat than is believed. With a little foresight and energy it ought to be possible to prevent any considerable force passing the Kosheh district. Much will depend on the good will of the inhabitants, which, however, can hardly be counted upon. The correspondent proceeds:—"Yesterday Colonel Taylor left here with a small body of troops to visit the Korkoo oasis, and find out whether or not any of the insurgent Arabs have advanced north. The Mudir of Dongola, or whoever is now in power there, keep the fiction that the Mudir and town are still loyal to the Government, but at the same time exhibits complete contempt for the orders sent by the Government as well as to the request for information sent by agents of the Government. I am convinced that the force gone will [illegible] insurgents." The correspondent says the capture of [illegible] and Berber was a good stroke of business for the rebels in the way of treasure, war material and fighting men. He adds that there has recently been a perceptible change even in the [illegible] of the rich in favour of the Mahdi since we learned that no one was injured when Fort Berber was over, and that Dongola [illegible] considering has incurred neither pillage nor [illegible].

THE REBELS AT SNAKIM.

With regard to the situation at Suakim, the *Times'* correspondent at that place, says:—"Friendly tribes inhabiting the mainland near here have been massacred. Mr. Brewster's head has lost seventeen of his family by the cataclysm. The rebels are concentrated round Suakim [illegible] and make night attacks. They watch us at short ranges. Our casualties this week have been one Royal Engineer and two Egyptians wounded. The enemy's loss has been ten killed. [illegible] will be a severe fight to-night. All the sailors and marines, have, before, been landed. The rebels have been firing and brandishing their weapons in broad daylight two miles from the forts. The country is quite safe two miles from the forts. The thermometer registers 100 deg. in the shade in houses."

Osman's telegram states that Abu Bakr, a Jeddah trader who left Amarar on the 20th of July, has arrived there, and says that Osman Vigma [illegible] to have been killed on the 18th of July [illegible] Bishareen, but he, himself, had escaped by Osman because he declined to join [illegible].

EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

[illegible]nce on Egyptian finance met again [illegible]n Office on July 28 and 29. The [illegible]ves that an understanding was so [illegible] that the Plenipotentiaries decided [illegible] respective Governments to make [illegible]rable importance with regard [illegible]legislation, and [illegible] will be received. [illegible]ays:—

[illegible] is seated on the divan of a large room of cold and sinister aspect, the floor covered with large slabs and lighted by high windows looking on the street. His costume, a *shamadan*, or official costume, a black frock coat, with a straight collar, white waistcoat, black trousers, and *tarbouche*. His face of a light olive tint, is adorned with a scanty black beard and whiskers; the nose is strong, the lips are thick, the eyes dark and deep. Though rather stout he is well formed and above middle height. When Osman Bey smiles his countenance becomes pleasing and amiable, but when the smile is absent his regard is cold and stern. Near him, before a little table covered with green baize, sits his secretary. As I walk up the room a clock strikes the hour of 2. The Prefect offers me his hand, and at his invitation I take a seat by his side. Then a negro, clad in long white robe and wearing on his head an enormous yellow turban, brings me a little cup of coffee and a bundle of cigarettes. As I hand back my cup to this imposing servitor three Arabs, escorted by two guards, are led before the Prefect. These unfortunates seem to belong to the poorest of the people: their feet are bare, their clothing is worn and ragged, their hands tremble convulsively, their eyes are haggard, and their faces twitch in apprehension as they listen in mournful silence to the words addressed to them by the Prefect. But they answer his questions with feverish vivacity, and after the exchange of a few words two of the prisoners are led from the room. Then five men enter. These are the torturers, and nothing more fell or hangdog than their looks can be imagined. Four of them seize the Arab who is still standing before the Prefect, and the poor wretch, as he is cast on the ground, throws at him a glance eloquent with agony and fear, but the great man's countenance remains fixed and impassive, and he makes no sign of grace.

"The victim was then placed on one of the slabs with his chest resting on the stone, in which position he was held by two of the executioners. Two others next raised his legs until his feet were in a horizontal position, a position in which they were retained by means of a cord fastened to either end of a stick. Each man held the stick with one hand, while with the other he kept a firm hold of one of the Arab's legs. In the grip of these four powerful and expert men it was impossible for him to move, and almost impossible for him to writhe. On this the fifth torturer, who had taken no part in the preliminary proceedings, came forward, holding in his hand a sort of lash consisting of five strands of twisted gut or hide. The face of this man was singularly hideous and repulsive—the yellow and tawny skin, the low forehead, the round eyes, dull and fixed, the thick black eyebrows, the unbearded chin retreating from coarse thick lips, the creased and furrowed cheeks, imparted to the countenance of the chief executioner an air of ferocious and bestial stupidity. The tormentor raised his arm and struck with the regularity of a pendulum the upturned feet of his helpless victim. At the fourth stroke the Arab uttered a cry of pain, and at every fresh stroke the cry was repeated. But soon the cry became a scream, the flagellated flesh visibly shuddered, and the soles were seamed with red and livid streaks. Sitting silently in my corner chewing mechanically the tobacco of my extinguished cigarette, I could not help shivering with horror at the sight of so much suffering. I felt as if I were under the influence of some terrible opium dream. Osman Bey, his secretary, the five executioners with their stern and sinister features, looking unmoved on so cruel a sight, seemed for a moment like the creations of a diseased imagination than beings of flesh and blood; but the heavy thud of the strokes and the screams of the victim recalled me to the sad reality which I was so reluctantly witnessing. Then the punishment ceased, and the Arab, with ghastly face and body shaken with a feverish trembling, had to incline himself respectfully before the man by whose order he had been so cruelly tormented. Helped by a guard, for his maimed and bleeding feet refused to support him, he was then led, still moaning with agony, from the torture chamber. The two other Arabs were afterterwards punished in like manner. It was now past 3 o'clock, and his Excellency, putting on his usual pleasant smile, gave me his orders, concerning the service of the police. I then saluted him and hurried away from the place where I had seen the practical application of a barbarous jurisprudence."

M. Gay mentions incidentally that the crime of the unfortunates whose punishment he witnessed was some slight contravention of police regulations, and that they received no more than 50 strokes of the bastinado. In some cases, as Mr. Clifford Lloyd has mentioned, 500 strokes are inflicted, which means that the victim is tortured to death. And for these horrors the English Government, inasmuch as a British force is in full possession of Egypt and their will can be made law, is surely as responsible as if they were perpetrated in Bengal or Ceylon, or any other part of their British dominions.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AND GENERAL GORDON.

THE British and African steamer Kinsembo Captain W. Jolly, arrived in Plymouth Sound late on Monday night, July 28, having on board Mr. Stanley, the African [illegible] Mr. [illegible] details which you have afforded us to Lord Granville?

Mr. Stanley.—I do not know what course I shall pursue. I have had no suggestion made to me thus far that I should communicate with the English Foreign Secretary.

Correspondent.—The Prime Minister has distinctly stated in the House of Commons that General Gordon could leave Khartoum if he desired. There has been a divergence of opinion in this country on that subject. Am I to infer, Mr. Stanley, most positively that you consider the General could leave without any risk to himself, and by three alternative routes if he so chose?

Mr. Stanley.—Most undoubtedly; and without the aid of a British expedition. Think of the consequences of an expedition to relieve Gordon, the immense expense, and the terrible loss of life which must necessarily ensue from travelling the country. What do you think English soldiers could do in those deserts? They would simply drop off faster than you could count them almost. You would have to provide an abundance of steamers, an abundance of provisions, and an abundance of doctors. I should say one doctor to every 20 men. In view of all these responsibilities any Government—I care not whether it be Liberal or Conservative—should fully consider the situation before they launch into a Quixotic enterprise of this kind. If Gordon—and those useless creatures who could do nothing for himself, then, perhaps, it would be well to send a relief expedition to him. But in the case of a man with Gordon's powers and resources, and having in view also the many steamers which the Egyptian Government have on each of the routes I have said he may escape by, I think that no relief expedition is needed, provided he is willing to leave Khartoum.

Correspondent.—Dr. Schweinfurth has, according to the telegrams, strongly advocated a relief expedition for the General.

Mr. Stanley.—Has he? Well, you see he is a firm friend of Gordon, and that may be his reason for doing so.

In conclusion, Mr. Stanley said that General Gordon would assuredly escape, as the natives would hesitate to attack one so well protected. He had no doubt on the point which had been assumed the various Governments of the world in relation to this matter had been wise and beneficial.

SALE OF MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S ARABS.

A SALE of Arabian-bred horses took place on Saturday (July 26) at Crabbet Park, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's seat in Sussex, and a large number of distinguished visitors was attracted. Mr. Blunt, in responding to the toast of his health at the luncheon, said that his idea in bringing the Arab breed to England was in order to save the race, as it was fast becoming extinct. The first lot, a bay filly, Painted Lady (foaled at Crabbet, 1881), by Pharaoh out of Purple Stock, was sold for 80gs. to Mr. Tannure Cortazzo, a Turkish gentleman. Osman Bey, his secretary, the five executioners with their stern and sinister features, looking unmoved on so cruel a sight, seemed for a moment like the creations of a diseased imagination than beings of flesh and blood; but the heavy thud of the strokes and the screams of the victim recalled me to the sad reality which I was so reluctantly witnessing. Then the punishment ceased, and the Arab, with ghastly face and body shaken with a feverish trembling, had to incline himself respectfully before the man by whose order he had been so cruelly tormented. Helped by a guard, for his maimed and bleeding feet refused to support him, he was then led, still moaning with agony, from the torture chamber. The two other Arabs were afterterwards punished in like manner. It was now past 3 o'clock, and his Excellency, putting on his usual pleasant smile, gave me his orders, concerning the service of the police. I then saluted him and hurried away from the place where I had seen the practical application of a barbarous jurisprudence."

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Solicitor. It was not until the troubled times through which the Southern and Midland counties of Ireland had passed that he incurred the hostility of those who were represented by the new paper *United Ireland*. It was a matter of history that a terrible crime was committed in Dublin on the 6th of May, 1882, when an English gentleman and an Irish gentleman were murdered in a public park in open daylight. It became absolutely necessary to investigate that fearful crime, and Bolton, from his great experience in the conduct of criminal investigations, was selected to assist in bringing to justice the perpetrators of that crime. The result of that was a matter of history. About the same time a juror was dogged and almost done to death by daggers in the streets of Dublin, a whole family was slaughtered by a band of miscreants in Maamtrasna, and two bailiffs of Lord Ardilaun were killed in the county Galway. Mr. Bolton was engaged in the investigation of all these cases, and in all of them the perpetrators, some or them, were brought to justice. From that time to the present, and even since the action was brought, Mr. Bolton had been the object of persecution and defamation by *United Ireland*, and by Mr. O'Brien is the publisher. Up to that period no newspaper in the kingdom had brought any charge against Mr. Bolton, and if he had not been active in bringing to justice the persons connected with those crimes he might have passed to the end of his days without any observations being made upon him in the columns of that paper. Why did Mr. O'Brien and *United Ireland* take an interest in the perpetration of those fearful crimes? That was of course for Mr. O'Brien to tell; it was only in his power to surmise. The first libel to which he would call their attention appeared in *United Ireland* as a part of a report of proceedings in the case of his days without any observations being made upon him in the columns of that paper. Why did Mr. O'Brien and *United Ireland* take an interest in the perpetration of those fearful crimes? That was of course for Mr. O'Brien to tell; it was only in his power to surmise. The first libel to which he would call their attention appeared in *United Ireland* as a part of a report of proceedings in the case of his client, Mr. Bolton, "A Precious Trio," and under it was Mr. O'Brien's question, in substance as follows:—"Mr. O'Brien's—I beg to give notice that whenever the Government apply for a vote on account I will bring under the attention of the House the case of felonious practices made against James Ellis French, Gustavus C. Cornwall, and Mr. George Bolton," &c. There could be no doubt, counsel continued, that the libel complained of was of a most libellous character. As to the charge of felony, the defendant alleged that the charge was true, but that plea had been technically withdrawn. Counsel for the defence admitted that the evidence they had given did not sustain a technical charge of felony, but it was still in a moral sense equivalent to a charge of felony, and they had paid 6d. into court, and said the plaintiff was undeserving of more than that sum. Having observed that he thought it was an unfortunate thing that Mr. Bolton should have drawn up the marriage settlement himself, his Lordship reviewed the evidence at some length, and said the jury would have to say whether the articles of the 24th of May, on a fair interpretation, as read by an ordinary reader, would convey the charge against Mr. Bolton of criminal practices and offences, and Mr. O'Brien being not unwilling that his words should be so interpreted, although he knew the charge to be false. Did Mr. O'Brien, in framing the Parliamentary notes in the article about felons, with the three names Bolton, Cornwall, and French, make use of the language with set purpose, and was he not willing that the man against whom he had such hostility, politically and personally, should be subject to the horrible imputation charged against Cornwall and French? If Mr. O'Brien was guilty of that it would be certainly a difficult thing to understand what could be said in his favour in mitigation of damages. The charge was a most horrible one, the very name of it was an abomination, and if such a charge was made against any one it should be made boldly and openly as it was made by Mr. O'Brien with respect to others. If he was capable of the meanness of deliberately coupling the name of Mr. Bolton with those other men for the purpose, in a surreptitious and unfair manner of letting imputations fall on him, he must say that he never met with an action for libel in which the defendant was more deserving of severe censure. Finally, his Lordship said he wished the jury to consider the case irrespective of any consideration whatever save the evidence, and at the conclusion of his address there were loud cheers in court.

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[illegible]t come into force [illegible] of January, 18[illegible] and no report on its [illegible] has yet reached this country. Neither [illegible] have any complaints been received, so far as is known of the vexatious nature of its clauses. Section 56 provides that when a question arises under the Act whether forest produce is the property of Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government till the contrary is proved. The powers reserved to the district forest officers are, in many instances, not capable of being delegated to subordinates, and, in any case, there is no reason to suppose that "enormous powers are placed in the hands of low-paid officials," or that serious discontent has arisen therefrom.

THE DUBLIN SCANDALS.

THE BOLTON LIBEL CASE.

AT the County Antrim Assizes on July 29, before Lord Justice Barry and a special jury, the trial was recommenced of the action for libel brought by Mr. George Bolton against Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. The plaintiff is the Crown Solicitor for Tipperary, and the defendant is editor and registered proprietor of *United Ireland*, a weekly Nationalist newspaper published in Dublin. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, by coupling his name in several articles with the names of Cornwall and French (recently so much before the public) as felons, imputed to him the felonious practices alleged against them. He sought, therefore, to recover £30,000 damages. The defendant denied the construction put upon the articles in which the plaintiff, Cornwall, and French were bracketed together as felons, and, with regard to the matter complained of in the remaining articles, he pleaded justification, and lodged sixpence in court.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that Mr. Bolton had been in the service of the Crown for 33 years, first as a sessional Crown Solicitor of County Tipperary, to which he was appointed by the late Sir Joseph Napier, and afterwards as Crown Solicitor. Until quite recently no imputation whatever was made upon Mr. Bolton in his capacity as Crown Solicitor. It was not until the troubled times through which the Southern and Midland counties of Ireland had passed that he incurred the hostility of those who were represented by the new paper *United Ireland*. It was a matter of history that a terrible crime was committed in Dublin on the 6th of May, 1882, when an English gentleman and an Irish gentleman were murdered in a public park in open daylight. It became absolutely necessary to investigate that fearful crime, and Bolton, from his great experience in the conduct of criminal investigations, was selected to assist in bringing to justice the perpetrators of that crime. The result of that was a matter of history. About the same time a juror was dogged and almost done to death by daggers in the streets of Dublin, a whole family was slaughtered by a band of miscreants in Maamtrasna, and two bailiffs of Lord Ardilaun were killed in the county Galway. Mr. Bolton was engaged in the investigation of all these cases, and in all of them the perpetrators, some or them, were brought to justice. From that time to the present, and even since the action was brought, Mr. Bolton had been the object of persecution and defamation by *United Ireland*, and by Mr. O'Brien is the publisher. Up to that period no newspaper in the kingdom had brought any charge against Mr. Bolton, and if he had not been active in bringing to justice the persons connected with those crimes he might have passed to the end of his days without any observations being made upon him in the columns of that paper. Why did Mr. O'Brien and *United Ireland* take an interest in the perpetration of those fearful crimes? That was of course for Mr. O'Brien to tell; it was only in his power to surmise. The first libel to which he would call their attention appeared in *United Ireland* as a part of a report of proceedings in the case of his client, Mr. Bolton, "A Precious Trio," and under it was Mr. O'Brien's question, in substance as follows:—"Mr. O'Brien's—I beg to give notice that whenever the Government apply for a vote on account I will bring under the attention of the House the case of felonious practices made against James Ellis French, Gustavus C. Cornwall, and Mr. George Bolton," &c. There could be no doubt, counsel continued, that the libel complained of was of a most libellous character. As to the charge of felony, the defendant alleged that the charge was true, but that plea had been technically withdrawn. Counsel for the defence admitted that the evidence they had given did not sustain a technical charge of felony, but it was still in a moral sense equivalent to a charge of felony, and they had paid 6d. into court, and said the plaintiff was undeserving of more than that sum. Having observed that he thought it was an unfortunate thing that Mr. Bolton should have drawn up the marriage settlement himself, his Lordship reviewed the evidence at some length, and said the jury would have to say whether the articles of the 24th of May, on a fair interpretation, as read by an ordinary reader, would convey the charge against Mr. Bolton of criminal practices and offences, and Mr. O'Brien being not unwilling that his words should be so interpreted, although he knew the charge to be false. Did Mr. O'Brien, in framing the Parliamentary notes in the article about felons, with the three names Bolton, Cornwall, and French, make use of the language with set purpose, and was he not willing that the man against whom he had such hostility, politically and personally, should be subject to the horrible imputation charged against Cornwall and French? If Mr. O'Brien was guilty of that it would be certainly a difficult thing to understand what could be said in his favour in mitigation of damages. The charge was a most horrible one, the very name of it was an abomination, and if such a charge was made against any one it should be made boldly and openly as it was made by Mr. O'Brien with respect to others. If he was capable of the meanness of deliberately coupling the name of Mr. Bolton with those other men for the purpose, in a surreptitious and unfair manner of letting imputations fall on him, he must say that he never met with an action for libel in which the defendant was more deserving of severe censure. Finally, his Lordship said he wished the jury to consider the case irrespective of any consideration whatever save the evidence, and at the conclusion of his address there were loud cheers in court.

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[illegible]dras deputed, in [illegible]re into the land [illegible] complexity of [illegible]lation, and the [illegible]t one. They are [illegible] and, pending a [illegible]alty and good [illegible] as possible the [illegible]ween all parties

[illegible]RAS.

[illegible]retary for India [illegible]to the increasing [illegible]at the vexatious [illegible] Madras, Act 5, of [illegible]s true that section [illegible] produce, &c., shall [illegible]roperty, and that [illegible]owers were placed [illegible] that most serious [illegible] the Madras Presi- [illegible]

[illegible]t come into force [illegible] of January, 18[illegible] and no report on its [illegible] has yet reached this country. Neither [illegible] have any complaints been received, so far as is known of the vexatious nature of its clauses. Section 56 provides that when a question arises under the Act whether forest produce is the property of Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government till the contrary is proved. The powers reserved to the district forest officers are, in many instances, not capable of being delegated to subordinates, and, in any case, there is no reason to suppose that "enormous powers are placed in the hands of low-paid officials," or that serious discontent has arisen therefrom.

THE DUBLIN SCANDALS.

THE BOLTON LIBEL CASE.

AT the County Antrim Assizes on July 29, before Lord Justice Barry and a special jury, the trial was recommenced of the action for libel brought by Mr. George Bolton against Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. The plaintiff is the Crown Solicitor for Tipperary, and the defendant is editor and registered proprietor of *United Ireland*, a weekly Nationalist newspaper published in Dublin. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, by coupling his name in several articles with the names of Cornwall and French (recently so much before the public) as felons, imputed to him the felonious practices alleged against them. He sought, therefore, to recover £30,000 damages. The defendant denied the construction put upon the articles in which the plaintiff, Cornwall, and French were bracketed together as felons, and, with regard to the matter complained of in the remaining articles, he pleaded justification, and lodged sixpence in court.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that Mr. Bolton had been in the service of the Crown for 33 years, first as a sessional Crown Solicitor of County Tipperary, to which he was appointed by the late Sir Joseph Napier, and afterwards as Crown Solicitor. Until quite recently no imputation whatever was made upon Mr. Bolton in his capacity as Crown

older than he was. When he married her he was worth over £3,000 a year. After marriage he was worth over £12,000. He would not have married Mrs. Bolton if he had not got a life interest in her money, for her money was an inducement.

Cross-examined by Dr. Boyd.—Did you swear this same story when the proceedings were brought in England?—I did.

Did Mrs. Bolton deny every word of it?—Yes; she took a different view.

Do you know what age Mrs. Bolton was when she died?—I do not; she was about twenty years older than myself.

Might I ask Mr. Bolton, if it is not a too impertinent question, what age you are?—I was born in 1818.

Then Mrs. Bolton must have been born in 1798; tell me would you have married her only for her 80,000*l.*?

Witness hesitated for some time.

Dr. Boyd: Come, sir, answer the question; was it her money you married?

Witness (slowly): Well, it was a strong inducement (laughter).

Dr. Boyd (to witness): Truly that is a legal answer (laughter).

Dr. Boyd (to witness): You would not have married her unless you got a first life interest in her money?—I would not.

With remainder to any children of the marriage?

That was mere matter of form.

Tell me, were you humbugging this woman who was borne in 1798?—I was not.

The witness was then examined at some length with reference to matters contained in the agreement embodying the terms agreed between him and his wife. Witness filed a petition in the Bankruptcy Court in reference to the amount of debts due by witness irrespective of the amount due to Mr. MacDermott, who got the entire property, was about 68,000*l.*, and every shilling of it was secured.

Cross-examined: And have the trustees estimated that after the payment of the 68,000*l.* there is 10,000*l.* available for the payment of the debt due to the trustees, and that with the exception of a few hundred pounds you do not owe a shilling in the world?

Witness: I owe only 1,100*l.*, and had the property in Tipperary not depreciated there would be a property margin to cover every debt, and there is no truth in the statement that my assets are 10*l.*, a double barrelled gun, and a revolver. Mrs. Bolton lived in McDermott's house in Bath at the time she made her will.

Did you break open this box as a matter of fact?—I got it opened by an ironmonger in Dublin.

Did you ever get a key for the box?—Never. I took possession of the policy of insurance.

Cross-examined: Had you any illicit connection with Ann Every during your wife's lifetime?—Yes. She had a child, and I paid affiliation money for a short time.

Who is Mrs. Smith, Abbey-road, Kilburn, London:—The same woman. The age of Every at the time of the seduction was twenty years. I paid her money from time to time.

Were you guilty of adultery with any other woman after your marriage with the woman whom you married for her money?—Certainly not.

Did you tell your wife that her money had gone north, south, east, and west—that she would never get a farthing of it?—I may have.

Re-examined by Mr. Monroe: I am represented as owing 90,000*l.*, and it was put forward that there was not a penny paid to the creditors. That is a very hard statement to make. At the time of the first marriage my wife possessed 100,000*l.*, and until I married her she had spent 40,000*l.*

Mr. Monroe: That is at the rate of 10,000*l.* a year. My illicit acquaintance with Every lasted a week, and that was twelve years ago. All the mortgages on my property were bona fide, in order to clear my debts, and all my debts are secured except the money due to Mr. McDermott.

Is it true you stole the policy of insurance from the box containing the railway securities?—It is not. During the time it was in my possession I regularly paid the premiums on it.

Mr. Ryan stated that as he did not know what case of justification the other side might bring out, he proposed to reserve his right to call Mr. Bolton at a later stage, and the case for the prosecution was then closed.

Mr. Boyd, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defence, and referred to many things in the private life of the plaintiff to show that he was deserving of little consideration, and that he must have had great hardihood to come before an Antrim jury to vindicate his character and to benefit his creditor, to whom he owed £90,000, and for whose benefit he represented he was acting, with a double-barrelled gun, and a revolver. He referred to his marriage, and went on to show that he acted fraudulently with regard to his wife's settlement; that he married her simply for her money, which he tried to obtain, and in regard to which he acted so dishonourably that his wife separated from him, and that he succeeded in misappropriating upwards of £10,000. In addition to that he broke open a tin box belonging to his wife, abstracted securities worth £13,000, and sold them. In the Court of Chancery Mr. Justice Fry spoke of the conduct of the plaintiff as a fraud, and wrote to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland bringing his conduct under the notice of the authorities.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., the defendant, was then examined by Mr. Weir. He said that he was editor of *United Ireland* and member of Parliament for Mallow. He gave an oral notice in the House of Commons on the 10th of May, in which he stated

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

REUTER quotes rates of discount in London ½ lower at 1⅝ on 3 months' and 1¼ per cent. on 4 months' bills, but stocks do not appear to have improved in consequence. On the contrary, the alterations reported are a decline of ⅛ in 4 per cent. and ¼ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, and a decline of 10s in Chartered Bank shares. Consols remain at 100⅞. French Rentes at 107½.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the sales being only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. In spot prices there is a decline of 1-16 in Mid-Uplands, and August-September shipment is quoted 1-32d. lower. In New York rates are unaltered, both for ready cotton and futures.

Locally we remain as stagnant as ever. One or two small transactions are reported in Good Bhownuggur at Rs. 183 and Good Westerns at Rs. 169, which show no movement. New Crops are nominally as before, but with neither sellers nor buyers.

In WHEAT and SEEDS there is nothing doing of any importance.

FREIGHTS are very depressed, and shippers now mention 17s. 6d. old scale for Liverpool and 20s. 6d. for the Continent, but even at these rates, low as they are, there is nothing much being engaged.

IMPORTS all round are quiet at previous values.

EXCHANGE has again been exceedingly quiet, with no alteration in rates. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 7¾d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	...1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 7¾d.	"
Francs do.	do. ...Frs. 2·06½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded to Rs. 99 1-16d, for Fours, but at that figure commands rather more attention. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102½.

SHARES continue as dull as ever, and Mill companies are in many cases Rs. 5 lower again to-day. Press companies are also the turn against holders, but there is little business passing. Nothing new has been received regarding the China difficulty, which rather leads to the belief that a pacific settlement may yet be possible. Should it so happen our share market would not be long in showing a recovery, as this, more than anything else, is accountable for the intensity of the depression.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	14p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,330 — 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	950
Alum Press Co	50	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	455
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bullary	535	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Borsi Cotton Gianlus and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	500	500	500		1,270
Clutha Press Co	500	1,880	1,380	50	1,400
Dudhee P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	155
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,450
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	3,125
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	550 xd
Hartley & Sahapathy Co., Ltd. (Bellary.)	450	500	500	..	325
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Mazagon Press	600	250	250	Rs. 40	337½
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125	..	135
Motisett Co	3,150	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	12½	12½	Rs. 25	2-0
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	700
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	575
Sind Press Co	1000	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Standard Press Co	300	00	500	25	315
Tookaram Press Co	450	90		65	775

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	780
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	34½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	320	213-3-0	5 p.ct	320
Do. New 320 shares	..	320	139 14-6	do.	580
Ditto	..	320	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	320	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co	..	4100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	61	41s	6-5-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	565
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 8	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	510
Allahabad Cotton & Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	—	Rs. 42½	74⅝
Bombay United	600	1,00	1,500	Rs. 80	205
Buchanan Mg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	250
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 80	700
Connaught Mills	380	500	50	..	395
Dharamsi Mg. Co	800	..	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	nil	4·0
Emperor S. & W. Co	..	500	all	Rs. 37	555
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	575
Gujarat Halim S. Co	1,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	165
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hingunghat Mill Co	1,000	500	50	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7	1,240
India Cotton Mills Co	900	500	500	..	044
India Manfg Co. Ld	800	1,000	all	..	860
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	455
Jubbulpore Cotton Co	600	500	500	Rs. 5	500
Jewraj Bhaiboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,135
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	8 0
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	16p.c.	308xd
Mahalakshmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,280
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs. 12	282½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,450
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Oriental	4,000	92	625	Rs. 20	620
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14	133
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	225
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,50	50	500	30	185
Samson S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,42.
Shalapore Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Rs.	1,460
Sonderdas	750	1,00	1,000	Rs.	850
Southern India	500	50	5.0	Rs. 20	840
Victoria Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	650
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co., Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pike & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	138
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co	500	500	300	..	307½
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	—	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,00	100	75	...	85
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	250	30p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	349
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.c.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2	10 p.c.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,400
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	ct. 11	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	50	Rs. 2	79

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Munro, 1,435 tons, Captain A. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sindia, 416 tons, Captain T. Abbey, arrived in badbour yesterday from Kurrachee (16th August), with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain G. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 43 chests opium, and 121 deck passengers.

THE steamer Anglo-Indian, 1,311 tons, Captain T. H. Franks, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Kurrachee (16th August), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Franks, Mr. D. Mitchell, and 138 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Brindisi (s)	Reeves	London, July 23.
19	Scindia (s)	Abbey	Kurrachee, Aug. 16.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Busorah, Aug. 6.
	Secundra (s)	.....	Calcutta, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Canton (s)	Escarras	Marseilles.
	Assyria (s)	Penfound	Persian Gulf.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	Marseilles.
	Clan Munro (s)	Campbell	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Sinclair, to Liverpool.
" Scindia, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—104 bundles and 13 bars cast steel, Joseph Soares.
Clan Munro s—8 casks empty bottles, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clam Sinclair s—100 cases sulphuric acid, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Altmore s—109 cases copper sheets, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sutlej s—210 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—105 kegs white zinc paint, Ebram Esoobjee.
Africa s—50 cases whisky, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Nepaul s—4 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rhedive s—25 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano s—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum.

FROM VENICE.

Lombardy s—17 cases beads, G. Angell.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—23 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—120 bales wool, Kesowjee Ramjee ; 58 owts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,600 owts wheat, Mogjee Pudumsee ; 300 owts wheat, Runchordas Bapoobhoy ; 1,237 owts wheat, Ruttonchund Vunmalidas ; 80 bales rags, Jeevraj Dhunjee ; 15 cases Indian condiments, Eduljee Jehanghirjee ; 83 bales hides, Owen and Okell ; 1,500 owts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 82 bales cotton fly, Abdool Jeewa ; 12 bales cotton, Dewjee Heerjee.
Clan Munro s—12 bales cotton, Dewjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Japanese s—100 bales cotton, Motisall Co ; 6 bales silk waste, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5½ cwts gamboge, Peerbhoy Hackemjee ; 131½ cwts gambier and 22½ cwts gum, Cassum Soomar ; 200 cwts gambier, Datoobhoy Doosa ; 55½ cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—100 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight of St. George s—10,170 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Bassano s—11,007 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.
Winchester s—41,400 cwts linseed, 8,875 cwts wheat, and 900 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BEYROUTE.

Pekin s—40 cwts pepper, 16 cwts tamarind, 30 cwts turmeric, 16 cwts dry ginger, 2½ cwts cloves, 55 cwts coffee, ½ cwts cardamoms, 2 packages silk and 1 chest tea, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pekin s—17 cwts pepper, 6½ cwts turmeric, 6½ cwts dry ginger, 3½ cwts henna, 2½ cwts olibanum, ½ cwts cardamoms, 1 case tea, and ½ cwts cubabs, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR GENOA.

China s—20 tons old iron, Rajaram Trebjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—10 bales cotton, Harvey & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Hurmundray Foolchund, 95 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmundass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Edwards, Brigadier Genl., Staff, from leave, from Poona.
Langtry, Lieut.-Col., The King's Royal Irish Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

AUGUST 18.

Meade, Lieut., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Indore.
Stokes, Col., Royal Lanc., on leave, from Poona.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Flood, Surg., from leave, from England.
Hakim, Surg., on leave, from Kamptee.
Boustead, Surg. Major, from leave, from England

AUGUST 19.

Thompson, Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl. Musketry, on leave, from Poona.
Gerard, Lieut.-Col., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Minchin, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Gray, Major, Border, on leave, to England.
Swann, Captain, Dy. Asst. Quarter-master Genl., on leave, to Poona.
Meade, Lt., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on leave, to England.
Walts, Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Madras.
Barrow, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Smith, Major, [illegible] on leave, to England.
Langtry, Lieut.-Col., King's Royal Irish Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Vibart, Col., R. A., to join, to Neemuch.
Gerard, Lieut.-Col., C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 20, 1884.

Intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle meeting at Poona are earnestly requested to make their entries at head-quarters and pay their entrance fee to the Adjutant, if Possible before the 1st September, as the Adjutant will most probably leave Bombay for Poona on the 2nd September. All the cannot comply with this request are reminded that the entries close on the 8th September next, so as to enable the entries to be sent to the D. A. A. G. for Musketry by that evening's mail.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to Companies as fyllows :—Vol. R. Carter, to C Company ; Vol. E. Jardine, E. Company.

There will be no drill in the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening.

By order,

A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H

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SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles act *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Inadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884.

EVIDENTLY the announcement that the Chinese Government had declared war against the French was well founded. It appears that five thousand Chinese troops are marching through Formosa from the south, on Kelung, to expel the French. This force is, no doubt, part of a body of eight thousand men which was landed in Formosa between three and four weeks ago to defend the island if hostilities should break out. There appears to be now a general impression that the Chinese intended to bring on the war when the attack on the French troops at Langson took place. The treaty which had just been signed did not embody the views of the Government as a whole, but was the result of something very like an intrigue on the part of Li-Hung-Chang, who having persuaded the Empress that the measure was a painful necessity, procured her assent to it before the other members of the Government ascertained how matters really stood. Li-Hung-Chang is an able administrator, and has done a great deal to organise on the European model a considerable portion of the Chinese army. But he appears to have had a perhaps well-founded fear of putting his reconstituted force to the test, for it is said by a correspondent of the *Times* that information has been received there that the fall of Sontay and Bacninh without any real resistance was arranged in order to give a reason for abandoning Tongking, and coming to terms with the French. Immediately the treaty was signed, Li-Hung was indiscreet enough to admit that China had no army capable of resisting the French, though she had abundance of men, and could create an army as years went on. The well-known Chinese general Tso was usually at one with Li-Hung-Chang in his efforts to maintain external peace, but the treaty took him by surprise. His remonstrances had their effect upon the Empress, and the war party recovered their ascendancy in the counsels of the Government. The incident at Langson, whether pre-arranged or not, was promptly turned to account by the war party, who took up an attitude of strong resistance to the French demands for reparation, The bombardment of Kelung seems to have precipitated matters, and led to a declaration of war, the first apparently which China has ever made, the "Lord of all under Heaven" looking upon the hostilities of outer barbarians as mere rebellions which have to be chastised and put down. This way of looking at things has its sublimity, but it has on two or three occasions led the Chinese into great difficulties.

In his recent lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dr. Temooljee alluded to a subject which claims the serious attention of the Parsee community, and in some degree of the members of other native communities. Dr. Temooljee has established beyond doubt that the Parsee women in Bombay are peculiarly susceptible to a malady which all the world over is recognized as a great scourge. For this he assigns a variety of causes, some of them physical, others social, but all of them in great part special to the Parsee community. From false prejudice, he tells us, the room assigned to the expectant mother is usually on the ground floor. As a rule it is the most unhealthy part of the house, inasmuch as there are drains either underneath it or running alongside of it. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the air of the sick chamber is contaminated with sewer-gas. Nor does the evil stop here. The doors and windows of the room are often kept closed for fear of the patient catching cold ; so that the occupant's chances of escaping injury of some kind from a vitiated atmosphere are reduced to a minimum. Dr. Temooljee had no difficulty in establishing a close causative relation between these conditions and the abnormally large mortality from puerperal fever which prevails amongst the Parsee community. "It is high time," he declares, "to let people know where the evil lies. Partly through ignorance and partly through prejudice they become a prey to this dire disease." It may be hoped that Dr. Temooljee's plain-speaking on this subject will not be without result. So far as the evil under discussion arises from prejudices peculiar to the Parsee race, no one could have dealt with it with greater effect. It is because he is a Parsee pleading against customs manifestly injurious to his race that there is some reason to hope that his warnings will be attended to amongst the community whom they so seriously concern. The subject evidently is not one upon which the Parsees are indifferent, for Dr. Temooljee affirms, as a fact well known to medical men who have a large practice amongst the community, that there is great anxiety in almost every Parsee home as the time of special danger approaches. In pointing out to them some at least of the methods by which occasion for this anxiety may be removed, he has done them a substantial service.

But there are indirect as well as direct causes of the evil to which Dr. Temooljee has called attention—social causes as well as physical. The "girl of the period" question, which was so eagerly discussed in England half a generation since, has its counterpart in India, even amongst the native races in our own day. The Parsee "girl of the period," according to Dr. Temooljee, is a girl with very low vital stamina. She is so much the less adapted for the ordeals and the duties of maternity—so much the more liable to fall a prey to the pernicious sanitary conditions which often prevail in a Parsee house. A long vista of mischievous possibilities is opened up by these considerations. Even if she pass unscathed through the dangerous time there is still the probability that her offspring will be puny and sickly. In a word, the most progressive of the native races is threatened with physical deterioration as a consequence of the false conception which some of its members have formed of the term progress. For the Parsee girl of to-day is notoriously different from her predecessors of a couple of generations back. It is with no desire to bring into too glaring contrast the advantages of the "good old days" and the disadvantages of the present that the best friends of the Parsee race are insisting upon this fact. But it is a truth almost beyond dispute that the habits and mode of life of Parsee women in these days will tend, unless the tendency is promptly checked, to a physical deterioration of the race. "Want of exercise," says Dr. Temooljee, "is, I believe, the principal drawback of the Parsee girls of this generation." Whose fault this may be is an open question ; but the fact will scarcely be disputed. We shall not be far from the truth, perhaps, if we regard it as one of the incidents of the period of transition through which the race is passing. European habits, European ways of looking at things, are each year becoming more in vogue. There was a time, in the memory of people who are now living, when Parsee ladies, even of the highest rank, did household work as scrupulously as their grand-daughters neglect it. They did not think it menial to clean the furniture of their homes, because the idea of being degraded by any household duty was one of which they had no conception. And while they thus found exercise in useful labour, they found it also in customs connected with their ancestral religion. On the nights of full moon, and on certain festivals, a devout Parsee woman would walk to the sea-shore, and there make the floral offerings prescribed by the ritual of her faith. But they have changed all that. The orthodox ways have become old-fashioned. The same influences as are at work amongst the Jews all the world over—influences which have resulted in dividing the race into "Orthodox" and "Liberal"—have operated amongst the Parsees wherever they have come into close and continuous contact with European habits and ideas. But in this case, as in most others, the influence of one race upon another has not been attended with unmixed good. There has been a partial copying of European ways, and because it has been partial it has been pernicious. They are but poor imitators of English women at any rate who spend their days in idleness, and who avoid physical effort because it is either menial or unbecoming to a lady. The characteristic of the English woman of the upper classes which most strikingly impresses itself upon foreigners is her healthfulness. The rosiness of an English *blonde* is a theme upon which men have discoursed with enthusiasm. People place this in contrast with the pallor of the American beauty, only to remember that the English woman walks and rides, skates and plays lawntennis, whereas the American avoids exercise as she would avoid pain, and never walks a yard when she can drive. It is a very inadequate "sense of delicacy," to use Dr. Temooljee's term, which leads Parsee women to adopt the European notion that there is something menial in household work, while they ignore the more wholesome ideas which prevail in European communities in regard to the physical régime of women.

The question, however, is scarcely one whose significance is confined to one sex or to one race. The recent death of the Hon. Kristodas Pal was made the occasion for an inquiry in the columns of some of our vernacular contemporaries into the question "why it is that the great men of India die generally before fifty, whereas in Europe the case is happily much the other way." According to one inquirer, the cause is to be found in the "political dependence" of India—an explanation into whose relevancy an intelligent native contemporary has spared us the trouble of inquiring. It is to the social customs of the native communities, and to [illegible] of physical exercise, amongst other things, [illegible] *Indian Spectator* attributes the low vitality [illegible] public men of this country, and more reas[illegible] more convincing because ence" the[illegible] "political dependis a phys[illegible] on the face of it by the su[illegible] can only be met done for[illegible] has been leading cl[illegible] tion has[illegible] munity w[illegible] an example of[illegible] that of Lord Pa[illegible] eighteenth year too[illegible] morning before brea[illegible] and letters, as one[illegible] seemed to be inspi[illegible] "Learning makes t[illegible] and an old truth ; bu[illegible] the whole man, any[illegible] refinement—to say[illegible] inactivity—make the[illegible] then, is a social proble[illegible] is beginning to be rec[illegible] members of the nati[illegible] solution to it can onl[illegible] people whom it direct[illegible] almost literal sense it m[illegible] *ambulando*.

Truth gives an amu[illegible] sophical meeting[illegible] Madame Blavat[illegible] Sinnett. Mad[illegible] but her addres[illegible] Seeing things[illegible] things we can[illegible] shoulder as if sh[illegible] you, and listen[illegible] Asia generally.[illegible] natured sort o[illegible] probably believe[illegible] the other half o[illegible] turned out to b[illegible] with plenty of b[illegible] Mr. Sinnett w[illegible] He held forth[illegible] Buddhist evoluti[illegible] vegetable, passe[illegible] animals, human[illegible] end. Mr. Labo[illegible] confused jumble[illegible] he rather prefers[illegible] has not been to[illegible] try and go ne[illegible] that theosophy[illegible] in India. In Lon[illegible] Labouchere. W[illegible] nection with the[illegible] bring together a[illegible] is the comparati[illegible] with a sprinkling[illegible] at all events—w[illegible] spiritualists, and[illegible] metropolis, as co[illegible] of anxious inquir[illegible] ference which c[illegible] hear the theosoph[illegible] and indeed in[illegible] gathering could n[illegible] that Colonel Olli[illegible] or indeed in this[illegible] the half-educate[illegible] from Thibet were[illegible] acquiescence in h[illegible] The European in I[illegible] statement would[illegible] movements of the[illegible] know how flat th[illegible] regards them as[illegible] in India. In Lo[illegible] dreamers or schemer[illegible]

AFFAIRS I[illegible]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL [illegible] CORRESPONDEN[illegible])

CAIRO, AUGUST 7.

RELIABLE intelligence from the Soudan is becoming rarer and rarer. All telegraphic communication beyond Dongola is interrupted, the rebels having cut and strewn into the river all the wires, after having carefully twisted them in order to prevent their being put up again. The Government consequently often ignore the most important events. Pilgrims coming from Khartoum occasionally reach Suakim, and relate the most extraordinary stories regarding Gordon's movements, which they always report as being very successful ; little faith is placed, however, in such accounts, and many suspect the pilgrims—owing to their religious character—of being nothing less than emissaries of the Mahdi, interested in spreading inaccurate reports in order to favour the false prophet's purposes.

A Circassian merchant named Abdel Kahaal Sabee arrived here three days ago from Kordofan ; this man has lived twenty-one years in Obeid, and consequently knows the Mahdi very well. I had a long conversation with him yesterday, and the following is a *résumé* of the interesting account he gave me of the actual state of things :—Mohamed Ahmed, the Mahdi, came to Kordofan, beseiged El Obeid, and finally captured the town by famine ; he then sent the merchants and officers to serve sundry Arab Sheiks. The false prophet remained at El Obeid until Kabi'a 1301. He then ordered all the merchants to go to Rahad, two days south of Abooba. Hicks's guides led him astray. The General finding no water at Aboobe, made preparations to start for Birket, but his guides misled him, and his army were caught in an ambuscade. They fought for four days, and were all killed, a great number of Hicks's men dying of thirst. Only 400 of them escaped, but soon after they were taken prisoners by the Mahdi, including two Europeans, one of whom is an artist. These survivors are now at Rahad. The artist is now called Mustapha, and the officer Abdel Kadr. Some of Hicks's army escaped to the hills ; thereupon the Sheikh of the hills was ordered by the Mahdi to send in these men. The Sheikh having refused to comply with the Mahdi's request, the false prophet sent 6,000 of his partisans to defeat the disobedient Sheikh. The Fagallah tribes joined the Sheikh, and killed nearly all the Mahdi's men.

A lieutenant of the Mahdi named Abou Girga was sent to Khartoum by him in Gamal Awal 1301. Gordon then wrote to the Mahdi on the first Rajab 1301, saying :—"Abou Girga, whom you ordered to surround Khartoum, is killed, with all his followers. Send another one in his stead if you choose, but let me warn you that the same fate awaits him."

The merchant says he saw this letter. He says that he escaped in the following manner :—Having bribed some Kababish Arabs with eighty dollars for himself and twenty for Lieutenant Bedawi Khalifa, the survivor of Hicks's army, they both left Rahad and reached Dongola safely. The Lieutenant being rather tired remained at Dongola, and was enrolled in the battalion of Major Labib Effendi. The merchant left Dongola on the 25th Shaban, and arrived at Assouan on the 1st Shawal, whence he came to Cairo.

Regarding Hicks's defeat, the merchant states that no ammunition was taken with the artillery. The guns were carried from Sheekan to Obeid, where they are to be found still. Hicks Pasha fought for two hours with a small party after the defeat of his army. There were two priests at Dalag, one-and-a-half day's journey south of Rahad, and two at Obeid, with three nuns. The head of the Catholic Mission was called "Wee-wee." Immediately after Hicks's disaster, the Mahdi gave the priests, the nuns, the Syrians, and all the foreigners in Obeid a certain sum for their maintenance.

The Mahdi has about from 30,000 to 40,000 partisans, and 40,000 stands of arms. He has posted one battalion of 600 men at Kabbabyih, one of 700 men at Darrah, and two battalions (about 1,100 men) at Fashar.

The merchant gives the following account with regard to the fall of Berber. Hussein Pacha Khalifa, the Governor, wanted to defend the town, but his officers refused to do so. Therefore the surrender occurred on the 21st Rajab 1301. Immediately after the fall, Mr. Cuzzi, who was the English Consular Agent at Berber, was sent to Khartoum to inform Gordon of the fall of that town. It is a man named Dakir, formerly the Mahdi's tutor, who summoned the Governor of Berber to surrender. After the town had surrendered, Dakir proclaimed himself Governor of that town, and imprisoned the true Governor, Hussein Pacha Khalifa, who is most closely guarded. When the town surrendered, there was about £6,000 in the treasury, which was naturally at once confiscated by the new Governor. At the same time the British agent had left the town, and was on his way to Cairo, six days' distance from Berber. When the news of the fall of the town, which occurred on the 1st June, became known, Abou Heckel, the head of the powerful Robatat tribe, captured Cuzzi, the English agent, and escorted him to Berber, where the new Governor, Dakir, one of the Mahdi's most influential lieutenants, sent him to Khartoum to convey the intelligence to Gordon. Previous to the surrender, Gordon Pacha had come down in a small steamer as far as Shendy, being half way between Khartoum and Berber, and defeated the rebels both on the east and west banks. He was compelled to return to Khartoum from want of water. Gordon, the merchant says, is always ready for action. He enjoys great prestige over the ignorant, fanatical population of the Soudan, who think that something supernatural could only have induced Gordon to start alone for Khartoum when the country was in open rebellion with as dangerous a companion as £70,000, which he carried along with him when he left Cairo ! He will therefore never surrender so long as his provisions last and a single soldier of his garrison remains faithful. Gordon frequently corresponds secretly with the Mahdi and other Ar

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

The Commander-in-Chief has suffered very much to-day from the effects of his accident yesterday while out with the Guneshkind hounds. One of his ribs is broken, and further internal injuries are feared.

DEPUTATION OF A MAHOMEDAN OFFICIAL TO EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

Lord Northbrook having expressed a wish to have on his staff in Egypt a Mahomedan gentleman from India, Moulvie Muhammed Samiulla Khan, Subordinate Judge at Aligurh, has been deputed for this purpose, and will leave Bombay by the mail of the 2nd September.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIBI, AUGUST 19.

The departure of the Zhob Valley expedition from Quetta will probably be postponed until the 1st October.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECALL OF LI-HUNG-CHANG.

ADVANCE OF CHINESE TROOPS ON KELUNG.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The *Times*, in its issue this morning, publishes a telegram from Foochow, stating that Li-Hung-Chang has been ordered by his Government to return to Nanking from Shanghai, and that 5,000 Chinese troops are proceeding to Kelung from the south for the purpose of expelling the French from that place.

CONSPIRACY IN MEXICO.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

News from South America states that a conspiracy has been discovered against General Gonzales, the President of Mexico, and that two generals connected with it have been shot.

THE CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

Latest accounts from the Continent respecting the cholera state that it is again on the increase at Toulon, and continues to spread in Italy.

FRANZ LISZT, THE PIANIST.

The Abbé Franz Liszt, the pianist, has been struck with blindness.

THE NIZAM'S REVENUE MINISTER AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

On Sunday morning Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk, accompanied by Messrs. Hassan and Furdoonjee Nanjiani, called on Sir William Wedderburn and had a long talk with him on the subject of agricultural banks. At noon Mr. Pritchard, Customs Commissioner, visited the Nawab, and conversed with him on abkari matters. In the afternoon His Highness Aga Khan paid a visit to the Nawab. Subsequently the latter attended a pan-supari entertainment given by the Sarvajanik Sabha in their honour in the City. There was a crowded meeting, most of the Sirdars of the Deccan being present. The President, His Highness the Punth Pritinidhi, made a speech which was followed by others. The Nawab replied in suitable terms. In the evening His Highness Aga Khan entertained the Nawab and staff at dinner, at which most of the leading European gentlemen of Poona were present. The dinner was followed by a nautch; and the party broke up about twelve. On Monday morning the Nawab rode out with the hounds. About nine Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, called with settlement papers and explained them to the Nawab for over an hour. Subsequently the Nawab visited the Photozincographic Office, where Mr. Stewart, Settlement Commissioner, and Mr. Winter, Collector, received him, and the whole interesting process of printing maps was explained to him. The Nawab and Mr. Furdoonjee then had luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and from there the party drove on to Kirkee, where they were shown over the Powder Works by Colonel Baldwin. They subsequently visited the Small-arms Ammunition Factory. The Nawab and party called on Mrs. Dean at Government House, and then drove to the Joomma Musjid in the City, where upwards of two thousand Mahomedans had assembled to meet him. Mr. Syed Yakoob, Persian teacher, High School, made an able speech in Hindustani, welcoming the Nawab. The latter replied in appropriate terms, and then returned home, just in time to get ready for to go to the Commander-in-Chief's dinner, where he was accompanied by Messrs. Hossain Abdoola, Yusuff Ali, and Furdoonjee, Nawab Mahdi Ali not being able to go on account of indisposition. The Commander-in-Chief having met with an accident in the morning, was unable to do the honours of the table in person, but was ably represented by General Hogg and Mrs. Sheppard. There were about twenty guests in all. To-day the Nawab visits the Revenue Commissioner's office.

LATER.

This morning the Nawab rode out to Aga Khan's house near the Bund Bridge, accompanied by Aga Koochal Shah. The Turkish Consul visited the Hyderabad party this morning. The entertainment at Dastoor Hall was attended by about 150 guests, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Telle, the Hon. Mr. Melville, Captain Fergusson, Mr. Hart, Major Babington, Colonel Pritchard, Mr. Sheppard, Professors S. and J. Cooke and Forrest, Dr. Findlay, Captain Boyle, Sir William Wedderburn, Colonel Green, Mr. E. P. Robertson, Pant Sachiv of Bhore, and many other notables. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 18.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 16th instant.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pandora, from HonKkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Mid. Dholleras 4¾

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81

4½ ,, ... 85¾

3½ ,, Consols for account 97

3¾ ,, Sterling Loan 107¼

4½ ,, French Rentes 107¾

Bar Silver 50¾

Arrivals.—Aspatria and Sheikh.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, August 18.

10 p.m. ... 78·7

TUESDAY, August 19.

6 a.m. ... 77·3

10 a.m. ... 83·8

2 p.m. ... 84·0

4 p.m. ... 81·7

The Assam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 12th inst., arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday.

A highly attractive programme has been prepared for the concert which is to be given at the Town Hall this evening in aid of the Cathedral High School. The list of executants includes several whose abilities have long since been recognized by Bombay audiences, and a large attendance is expected.

Mr. Petteram, the new Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, is expected to arrive in India at the beginning of November. Mr. Justice Straight will remain in England on three months' privilege leave from the Bench of his being relieved by Mr. Justice Straight, and will thus not return to Allahabad till the beginning of February to resume his substantive appointment as puisne judge of the Court.

When the vote for the Diplomatic Expenses comes on in Parliament, Lord Randolph Churchill intends to raise the question of the treatment of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt by the Egyptian Government, especially in refusing him permission to enter Egypt.

Truth remarks:—"The sudden death of Sir Charles Forbes of Newe, is a severe shock to his very large circle of friends. He was a pleasant, kindly creature, and if sometimes he made himself appear rather absurd, there never was any harm in his proceedings, nor was he ever really ill-natured in his remarks, although he had often good cause for irritation from the jokes of some of the "bitter fools" of society. He will be sorely missed in many a ball-room, and his death will make a blank at Brighton, where he was a frequent visitor. Sir Charles was a generous landlord, and he was very popular among the tenants on his extensive estates in Aberdeenshire. He will be deeply regretted by all classes in Strathdon.

It is remarked in *Truth* that although the precautions against cholera which are being enforced are no doubt extravagant in many countries, it is a serious mistake not to take any precautions whatever against the introduction of this disease. Recently a P. and O. steamer came to Plymouth direct from Marseilles; and among the passengers was a lady from that port, who was accompanied by a number of children, and who brought a large amount of luggage. They had quitted their home in a fright. As the steamer was only six days from Marseilles, it is clear that the limits of possible infection had not been passed. However, no instructions had been received by the local authorities; so these passengers and their luggage were allowed to proceed by the first train to their destination (Paignton, near Torquay) without any inspection. Several other passengers from India, who left the steamer at Plymouth, had landed at Marseilles for several hours.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Current events in Egypt reveal from day to day the details of the scheme provisionally adopted by the Government two months ago, after full consultation with Lord Wolseley, to which with the necessary reserve I drew attention in this column at the time. I may now say that the messages sent to General Gordon did not, as some have supposed, contain an imperative order to leave Khartoum, nor did they directly suggest that step. The General was informed in cypher of the steps which were to be taken in August, and there is every reason for saying that the Government, or at any rate the military authorities, count upon Gordon's active co-operation in the movements which are now beginning. These movements, including the despatch of small steamers up the Nile and the laying of a narrow gauge emergency line from Suakim to Berber, do not in themselves imply hostilities against the Soudanese. It is indeed rather anticipated that the whole country may be opened without serious fighting. The precise grounds on which these anticipations rest, so far as the Suakim-Berber country is concerned, could not well be mentioned at the present time. Competent judges appear to be sanguine that the line will eventually be laid without much trouble.

The *Daily News* says:—"The Lord Mayor's fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the wives and children of the captive crew of the Sunderland ship Niscro, now in the hands of the Rajah of Tenom, has not met with that public support which was anticipated on its being started. Twenty of the crew are still in captivity, and five of them have died. Of the survivors, as far as is known, seven of them have wives in this country, with eighteen children in all. Others have dependent relatives, whom they used to keep. In three cases at Liverpool the wives and children of the men are in receipt of workhouse relief, and in another case at Kendal the wife supports a young child by sewing. Of the relatives of the deceased men two widows and five children are supported by the parish, and there are two sisters who have been dependent on the men for relief. This is as far as is known about the English cases, but some of the crew were foreigners, and from them, too, claims may arise. The Government have promised £300 to the fund and Messrs. Rothschild £105, but, with these exceptions, the customary liberality of the public has not been shown in an emergency which, apart altogether from political matters, might have been supposed to have aroused the patriotic feelings and practical sympathy of English people."

It is stated by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* that a Persian Delegation, or special Embassy, headed by the step-son of the Shah, is expected there shortly with the insignia of a Persian Order for the Czarewitch. It is also reported that a large party of Bokhariots, including some members of the Khan's family, will make a pilgrimage to St. Petersburg during the summer in order to do reverence to the copy of the Koran, from Samarcand, stained with the blood of the Khalif Osman, which is in the Imperial library.

The riot that took place in Paris on the Bastille *fête* day when the German flag was insulted, has had a tragic epilogue at Stuttgart. Some young Frenchmen, sitting in a beer garden, were discussing the incident, and warmly applauded the outrage committed on the German flag. A German at an adjoining table remonstrated, but was rudely answered, whereupon he gave the chief offender a slap in the face, and received in return a blow on the head with a stick, from the effects of which he subsequently died.

Extremely curious and significant is a certain piece of news from Berlin. What is called "a mysterious expulsion of Russians" from that city has been going on for some little time; and now the work is proceeding more briskly than ever. Amongst the persons expelled are men, women, and children of all classes—rich and poor, students, artisans, and shopkeepers; and some of them have been living in Germany for years. A few get notice that they must go within a certain time; others are, it is said, "roused out of their beds in the early morning and carted away in police-vans to have their fate declared to them." These proceedings are called a puzzle. The question is, whether the expulsions are "an act of complaisance to the Czar, or a purely Prussian measure of domestic security." It is thought that both explanations are true, but that the German Government is particularly desirous of pleasing the Czar just now. "There are many other signs of an entirely fresh arrangement in European affairs, which may not be without interest, says the St. *James's Gazette* cheerfully, for England, now completely isolated and universally detested." The journal in question thinks it is a certain sign of detestation of England to expel Russians—a sure sign that the writer has not got Merv and Sarakhs on the brain.

France is enrolling an army of pigeons. Since the Franco-German War the erection of military pigeon-houses has been steadily continued. It is expected that the French War Office, in co-operation with provincial societies, will employ from 25,000 to 30,000 of these aerial messengers. In every German fortress or town of strategic importance is to be found a pigeon station, under the orders of the Army Telegraph Department. It is in charge of a non-commissioned officer of Engineers, a specialist, and two privates, who are under the direct authority of the Commandant. In time of war this staff is doubled, and an officer takes command. The number of birds in each station varies according to position, but the average force will be 200. Strasburg and Metz share at the present time 600 pigeons between them, and Thorn has 250; but the latter town will soon have accommodation for 1,000. The Director of Fortifications of the French Ministry of War has now appointed Captain Thomas Cadithat, of the 80th Infantry Regiment, to visit the principal towns of France, with a view to the formation of a National Carrier Pigeon Union.

According to *Truth* the Grand Duke of Hesse contemplates abdicating in favour of his only son, Prince Ernst Ludwig, who is now in his seventeenth year. "The Emperor is in favour of his taking this step, as the circumstances attending his recent marriage have seriously compromised his position among his subjects. Morganatic marriages have been wonderfully common in the houses of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt during the last century. Within the last eighty years there have been no fewer than sixteen."

Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor in Ireland, having gained a verdict with damages of £3,050 in Belfast, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Mr. Bolton has gained his case, but it can hardly be said that he has completely vindicated his character—that is how the matter stands with the Crown Solicitor of Tipperary. His lawsuit, following in the wake of others of a still more serious nature, is most unfortunate, and it is not only the Nationalist press that cries shame. "No wonder," says the *Londonderry Standard*, "that the country feels affronted at being governed by a staff among whom such men are held in honour." The *Londonderry Standard* is one of the most loyal of the Ministerial newspapers, but it asserts that the Castle Government must be abolished and all the officials dismissed. There must be a clean sweep.

There was an amusing incident in the House of Commons the night before the mail left. It had been reported that on Wednesday evening Mr. W. H. Smith whilst attending a Conservative demonstration had had his watch stolen. Mr. Labouchere ironically inquired whether the Under-Secretary for the Home Department would do his best to prevent such an occurrence again taking place. The question provoked general merriment, but Mr. Smith neatly turned the laugh against his political opponent by stating that the robbery did not occur at the meeting, but outside it among the friends of the hon. member (Mr. Labouchere) who objected to his entering the meeting.

A list of all pensions granted during the year ended the 20th of June, 1884, and charged upon the Civil List, has been issued. Mr. Edward Edwards has been awarded a pension of £80 in recognition of his valuable services to the cause of literature; Mr. Matthew Arnold, in recognition of his distinguished literary attainments and his eminence as a poet, receives £250; the Reverend Charles C. Southey, £100, in consideration of the great literary merit of his father, Mr. Robert Southey; Mrs. Marie Antoinette Moncrieff, £100, in consideration of the narrow circumstances in which she has been left on the death of her husband, Commander L. N. Moncrieff, R. N., who was killed in the discharge of his duties as Her Majesty's Consul at Suakim; Mr. Fred. James Furnivall, £150 in recognition of his services to English philology and literature; Sir Richard Owen, £100, in addition to the pension of £200 a year granted to him in 1842, in recognition of his eminent services to science; Mr. James Augustus Henry Murray, LL.D., £250, in consideration and for the promotion of his valuable services to philology, especially in connection with his work as editor of the "New English Dictionary"; Mr. William Neilson Hancock, Q.C., LL.D., £170 in recognition of his valuable services as a statistician. The total of the pensions granted is £1,200.

"Irish ladies," says the *Daily News*, "must be very good cricketers, or Irish gentlemen must be much below themselves when competing with a sex which in the matter of catching cricket-balls is certainly the softer. During the Donegal Assizes eleven ladies challenged eleven gentlemen to a cricket match. The ladies were to have bats, the men were to play with broomsticks. Now, the broomstick of cricket is, or used to be, no ordinary handle of a broom. It is, or was, a rounded club, not much lighter than a bat, and with a handle pleasantly fined down, so as to be easy to grasp. With this kind of broomstick a strong defence was not easy to display, but you could hit as far, or even farther, than with a bat. A broomstick will drive a ball 'blooming hard and blooming high,' though it is a poor instrument for cutting with. The old bats, as in the picture of the cricketing boy attributed to Gainsborough, were not unlike broomsticks. Armed with these, then, the gentlemen should have beaten the ladies, whose bowling cannot have been like that of Messrs. Spofforth and Palmer. But the ladies won a keenly contested affair by one wicket, in spite of the great innings of one Richardson, an Irish, Q.C., who scored 93 off his own broomstick. Perhaps these Irish ladies will next play eleven ladies of Australia."

An investigation having been ordered by the United States Senate of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, a report has been issued which alleges that for some time gigantic frauds have been perpetrated in connection with this company. It appears that the Union Pacific Company has paid nineteen millions of dollars in dividends, in defiance of the Thurman Law of 1878, giving priority each half-year to the Government claims upon the company. The debt due from the company to the Government amounts to $33,539,512, upon which the interest unpaid has now come to $19,054,589. The total lien upon the company's property amounts to $232,000,000—sufficient to build three railways of similar extent if there were no fraudulent contracts. Action upon the report has been deferred until Congress again assembles. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* says there is no prospect of any more dividends being declared for the Union Pacific Railway Company; and if the Government should enforce all the claims, some danger exists of even the stock itself disappearing.

Messrs. Wooley & Co., Liverpool, recently received a wrong bale of cotton from America. They wrote to their agent in Norfolk, Virginia, about it, who wrote to the up-country station-master for an explanation. The following is his answer:—

"Dear Sir,—The day I received the cotton for the C. and L. my wife had Twins, and in the exsightment and blustering around this bale got into another lot of cotton marked A. S. L. so that same night my watchman's wife had Twins, and next morning my Clerk's wife had one only, and all of our mothers-in-law was among us, and when we got done waiting with the childrens I could not find the bale of cotton to save my life. I do hope we will not have another storm of children any more during the cotton season. Please tell Mr. Woolley not to be hard on us. Both of the children was girls, and I am afraid I am going to have a hard time supporting them. Tell him to take the bale of cotton, the price will go up in a few days, and he will make money on it, but if he don't want his wife to have twins, get rid of the bale as soon as possible, but don't send it back this way any more.—Yours S. B. Lambkin, Agent.

An enterprising American has initiated a new system of what is called by the *cognoscenti* "sobering-up." This ingenious person is the proprietor of a Turkish bath which he keeps open all night. When gentlemen drink a little too much at night, he explains, they come to him, and are put through a process which enables them to recover in time for their business engagements on the next day. "I have known men to be brought here who could not walk, and in a few hours we would send them away able to assume the most trying business responsibilities, and they would walk as well as Weston." It is not surprising to hear that the house is crowded every night. The guests are afterwards conducted to the sleeping chamber, which contains thirty or forty cots. In the morning they are called, and, after a cold shower-bath, they are turned out "right as a trivet." The owner of the establishment then told the following story:—

"Last spring a young man who was about to be married to a rich young woman living in the suburbs came into the city one morning to get his certificate. He was in company with a person, and before going to the county clerk to call for what he wanted he took several drinks. He met a friend in a saloon and got very full. Somehow between him and the friend the certificate was procured. He was to have been married at six o'clock, and he was brought here in a carriage about two o'clock so drunk he could not stand. His friend, who was also pretty well soaked, piously bemoaned the fact that the wedding would have to be postponed and both parties disgraced. But, sir, we put them both through the process, and started them away to their train a little after five o'clock as sober and dignified as judges of the Supreme Bench."

MILITARY NEWS.

Mr. Richard Townsend Greer, C.S., has been appointed Lieutenant in the Shillong Volunteer Corps, *vice* Lieutenant W. C. Macpherson, resigned.

Captain A. J. St. G. French, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been ordered to join the 1st Battalion, instead of Captain Wood.

Major S. B. Boyds, on exchange from the 2nd Middlesex Regiment to the South Wales Borderers, has been directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant H. W. W. Barlow, I Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, has been posted to the Depôt Battery, 3rd Brigade.

Lieutenant P. L. Williams, M. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been directed to proceed to England forthwith.

It is stated that Captain E. A. H. Webb, Army Pay Department, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is about to proceed on sick leave.

The Calcutta Naval Artillery Battery held a meeting on the 14th instant for the nomination of a Captain-Commandant, *vice* Captain Brebner, resigned.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Lieutenant F. H. Yate, Officiating Wing Officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Captain C. F. Gambier, appointed to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Tyndall, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command of the Madras Pioneers, is about retiring from the service.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major W. A. T. Hedden, C. M. G., 1st Battalion, the Leinster Regiment, is to be placed on the retired list on the 21st instant.

Major A. J. Dunnage, Royal Artillery, has been placed in command of M. Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Peshawur.

Major E. Lake, Royal Artillery, Cawnpore, has exchanged into No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel O. F. Smithers, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th July.

Brevet Colonel W. S. H. Lockhart, C.B., Intelligence Branch, left Bombay on the 9th instant for Penang, on special duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Woodward, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on eight months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Unwin, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Ghoorkas, intends retiring from the service.

Lieutenant J. Piebs, D Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been promoted into a Field Battery in England, and ordered to proceed home.

Colonel Fergus Graham, Calcutta Volunteers, having proceeded on two months' leave, the command has devolved on Major Brown.

It is stated that Lieutenant W. H. Prior, Military Accounts Department, who has been officiating as Pay Examiner, Madras, will, on relief by Major G. W. Sawyer, proceed to Calcutta, for employment as second Pay Examiner, Bengal.

The armament of the Fort at Mooltan having been handed over to the military authorities, consequent on the abolition of the Ordnance Depôt at that station, a park sergeant will most probably be appointed to take charge.

THE DECADENCE OF VOLUNTEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see the question raised as to whether the interest taken in marksmanship in our Volunteer Corps is not decreasing. There is no doubt that the better class of civilians, especially in military stations, hold aloof from the movement. The ranks are chiefly recruited from Eurasians, who cannot afford the expense of ammunition for practice. It is very injurious to the movement that the ranks do not represent more fairly the whole civil population.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

THE REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

The Government of Bombay have issued a Resolution dealing at great length with the question of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Jhalod Taluka, Panch Mahals.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1847, dated 24th May 1884, submitting correspondence [letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujerat Revenue Survey, No. 201 of 10th April 1884; memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. 1233, dated 18th April 1884; and letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 910, dated 3rd May 1884], regarding the revision settlement of the khalsa villages of the Jhalod Mahal in the Panch Mahals Collectorate; and making certain observations on the subject.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1376, dated 2nd July 1884.

Resolution.—The first survey settlement was introduced into the Jhalod Mahal in 1881-82 with a guarantee of only two years, so that a revision might take place simultaneously with that of the original settlement in the adjoining Dohad Taluka. The Jhalod rates of assessment were light, the average dry-crop rate per acre being only 13 annas 10 pies, that for rice Re. 1-12-10, and that for garden land Rs. 2-6-0. The results were reported to be satisfactory in 1883, and it is not proposed to make any alteration in the general rates or grouping on revision. The new operations of which the result is now reported are those undertaken under the orders of Government in Resolution No. 3107 of May 11th, 1882, that an experiment should be made in the application of the principle "that land which has facility for irrigation should be classed at a higher rate than land which has not, in lieu of imposing a special rate on lands actually irrigated."

2. As this experiment has attracted much attention and possesses great interest in connection with the approaching revision of survey settlements in Gujarat, His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to set forth the views of Government upon it in some detail and in amplification of paragraph 31 of Resolution No. 2619 of March 26th.

3. The Jhalod Mahal is a sub-division of the Dohad Taluka and lies to the north of it, with Native States on its northern, eastern and western frontiers. The soil is generally of very good quality and the subsoil water is abundant and sure. The tract is intersected by rivulets and by two more important streams which afford facilities for irrigation by lift. But an isolated position, lawless neighbours and a Bhil population have been adverse to settled agriculture and the survey found only about 750 acres under irrigation from wells and water-lifts. Under the rule of His Highness Sindia, before A.D. 1860, the revenue was collected under a rude form of the village system, the district and village officers apportioning to each "Khatedar" the quota of the aggregate assessment of the village for which he was chemedar. Thereafter was granted to each the area of holdings or of the fields held by each Khatedar. Some improvement was made in the years following 1860 by rough measurements, but the survey settlement sanctioned in 1882 for the first time furnished an accurate statistical record in the usual form. The Mahal, however, enjoyed a steady advance in prosperity up to the year of scarcity, 1877-78, and in 1872 paid without difficulty a revenue demand of Rs. 33,852, which exceeds by 10 per cent. the assessment imposed at the original settlement of 1882 and that proposed under the revised survey settlement. After a brief period of depression the revenue rose in 1880-81, the collections in which year were only 3·3 per cent. less than the full revenue demand under original settlement sanctioned in 1882 for two years. Against this small increase is to be reckoned the advantage of greatly increased communication, including access to a railway which gives facilities for the carriage of garden produce to the markets of Gujarat. The soil and water-supply of Jhalod Peth, the capacity for large production of garden crops, and in 1882, the lack of facilities for transport, tobacco, sugarcane, pepper and vegetables were grown on only 1·25 per cent. of the acreage under cultivation.

4. In the temporary settlement of 1882 the Survey Department proposed to place on the acreage under-built wells and water-lifts a special rate equal to the maximum soil rate of the group in addition to appropriate soil rates. This was a very moderate assessment for garden land was sanctioned for the two years of the settlement, but in according sanction His Excellency in Council expressed the opinion that it would be desirable slightly to increase the assessment of all lands which number facility for irrigation among their inherent qualities, than to assess a special rate on lands actually irrigated. The Commissioner of Survey was instructed to take measures for giving effect to this view during the two years of settlement, and the proposals now under consideration are the result of these instructions.

5. The effect of the revision settlement may be thus described. The survey measurement and classification of the land has been reviewed, it is not open to any further revision or change. The relative values of fields have been finally determined, and account will be taken in future of any change in relative value due to the improvement of a field by its occupant. Any future increase of assessment will be general for the whole tract, and on this basis of a general rise in the value of land ensuing on the development of agriculture and trade. In classifying the land according to relative value, account has been taken of the inherent advantage of accessible subsoil water, the existence of which has been ascertained by a very careful investigation by skilled agency working under elaborate rules. The portion of the whole assessment on the occupied land due to the appreciation of water advantage as an element of classification value is Rs. 706 out of a total of Rs. 30,952 8-0. Spread over the occupied area possessing water advantage, the Rs. 706 represent about 1 anna per acre on the average. The average assessment being somewhat under Re. 1 per acre, the average assessment of water advantage is about 6¼ per cent. thereof. The difference in the total assessment of occupied land in the tract under the new system, Rs. 30,952-8-0, and that under the original settlement, Rs. 30,898-12-0, is nominal or Rs. 53-12-0. The special well assessment abandoned was Rs. 742-4-0 and the assessment for water advantage is Rs. 706. But only a fraction of the Mahal is now under irrigation, while the unused facilities are great, and the average rate of 1 anna per acre is now accepted as the sole charge of Government on this inherent capacity of the soil. The facility of obtaining water by lifts from streams is in this case included in the calculation, as His Excellency in Council is desirous of encouraging to the utmost the use of irrigation in this hitherto backward Mahal. The position therefore is this. The average assessment of the land including all inherent advantages is under 1 rupee per acre. After the extra fraction for water advantage has been added the assessment will except in very rare cases be within the maximum dry-crop rate. This assessment is to be paid whether the occupant uses all his advantages or not. He will pay no more if he irrigates his land and no less if he does not. The assessment appears to absorb a moderate portion of the net profits of cultivation, and it is absolutely certain that the method of valuing the subsoil water advantage as an element of the permanent classification of value can present no discouragement to the improvement of the land by irrigation or otherwise.

6. That there may be no ground for the misconception that the settlement under review is a deviation from the recognized principles of survey settlement, His Excellency in Council will briefly review the history of this measure.

7. In the first place let it be noted that the question involved is not whether irrigated land should bear a higher assessment than unirrigated, but in what way the command of water for irrigation may be considered in estimating the relative value of a field, without discouraging the occupant from applying his labour and capital to bringing the water into use.

8. Immemorial custom irrigated land pays a higher rent-charge per acre to the State than dry-crop. It is an old instruction by the Honourable Court of Directors that "land should be assessed according to its capability and not according to its produce." Mr. Williamson, Revenue Commissioner, wrote of the Indapur settlement in 1838: "The power of affording water for irrigation is one of the most valuable capabilities of land, and to bear it in mind in fixing an assessment is therefore strictly consonant to the orders of the Honourable Court." Government, concurring with the Revenue Commissioner, resolved: "The capability of the land depends as much on the facility for irrigation and local peculiarities as it does on the colour, depth and other qualities of the soil. The principle therefore on which bagayat is assessed at higher rates than jirayat is one which must be admitted generally." The writers of the Joint Report of 1847, in which the principles proposed and generally adopted for survey and settlement in this Presidency were first formulated, thus treated the subject:—

"The object sought to be ascertained by our system of classification is the determination of the relative values of the fields into which the land is divided during the process of measurement. The circumstances affecting the values of fields within the limits of the same village, where the climate may be considered uniform, are their natural productive capabilities, their position with respect to the village accessories or to each other as regards agricultural operations, and in the case of garden and rice lands, the supply of water for irrigation.

"We have found it desirable to estimate separately the intrinsic capabilities of the soil, all extrinsic circumstances affecting its value, and the facilities it may possess for irrigation.

"Irrigation greatly augments the productive powers of the soil, and whenever there is a command of water for this purpose, it becomes a very important element in fixing the assessment of the land for which it is available."

The estimation of these data having been completed, maximum rates were fixed for the various kinds of cultivation, and these, when adjusted to the relative values of fields, gave the actual assessment of each.

9. The "command of water" was thus an advantage which raised the assessment because it increased the productive power of the soil. The assessment was based on the relative productive capacity of the fields, the difference of which is a measure of the rent, and the object was to secure as the Government revenue a part of the rent so measured, leaving a part to the occupant in addition to the cost of cultivation. It cannot be supposed that lands which have "command of water" for irrigation bear a higher letting value and can equitably bear a higher assessment than lands which have no such command.

10. The survey assessed as irrigated the lands than actually under irrigation. It treated the matter in one of the two or more possible ways in which it may be treated That is to say, while assessing only actual irrigation, it contemplated the ultimate assessment also of new irrigation after the converter of dry-crop into irrigated land should have enjoyed the benefit of his improvement for a time. The following are extracts from the rules embodied in the Joint Report:—

"The assessment.....has been fixed by Government for a period of thirty years, during which period the full benefit of every improvement, such as the conversion of dry into irrigated land by the digging or repairing of wells and tanks..... will be secured to the incumbent of the land, and no extra assessment levied on that account."

This rule reflected the practice under the Maratha Government, whereby a cultivator proposing to dig a well obtained a promise of exemption from increased assessment on account of it for a period agreed upon. It is identical in principle with the section of the Land Improvements Loans act of 1883 [Acts XIX. of 1883 Section 11] from which the following passage is quoted:—

"When land is improved with the aid of a loan granted under this Act, the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in revising the assessment of land revenue on the land: provided as follows:—

"Where the improvement consists of..... the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase may be so taken into account after the expiration of such period as may be fixed by rules to be framed by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council."

11. But after 1847 and long before 1883 the policy of the Government of Bombay as to assuring to occupants the value of improvements had taken a different course. This policy received legislative confirmation in the following section of the first Survey Act (Act I. of 1865, Section 30):—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct at any time a ..... revision of assessment. Such revised assessment shall be fixed, not with reference to improvements made by the owners or occupants from private capital and resources during the currency of any settlement under this Act, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce or facilities of communication.

12. This section was repeated as Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879) and this Government has never deviated from the principle here declared as to improvements. It has been supposed that the following Section 107 (b) cancels the assurance given in Section 30, as regards such improvements as wells. But Section 107 (*b*) was not so intended and has never been so interpreted. It was stated authoritatively in the debate on this section in the *Legislative Council* that "direct improvements, caused by digging wells, &c., at the expense of the cultivator, are held free of assessment," as they had in fact been exempted under special orders of Government in all revisions of settlements up to that date. And in 1881 the Government gave a general assurance that Section 107, Clause (*b*) of the Land Revenue Code, "will not be applied to wells dug at the expense of the owner or occupier of the soil."

13. It should be noted carefully that this assurance and Section 30 of Act I. of 1865 and Section 106 of Act V. of 1879 relate to revision and not to original settlements. Section 30 of the Act of 1865, while cancelling the apparent intention of the rules under the Joint Report to assess as irrigated the land brought under irrigation at the expense of the occupant after he should have enjoyed the profits during the terms of a current settlement, said nothing about the land assessed as irrigated at the original settlement. No intention was expressed of abandoning the higher irrigation rates on this land, and perhaps it was understood that most of the land which could easily or naturally be brought under irrigation was already irrigated when the survey began its work. The inclusion of irrigation as one of the elements in the relative value of land on which its assessment is based was part of the operations of all the original settlements. The method in the Deccan was the fixing of higher maximum rates for irrigated cultivation, and in Gujarat, at least in the earlier settlements, the imposition on the well of an assessment which was then distributed on the land under it.

14. But before the first revised settlement (that of Indapur in 1866-67) took place, the policy of the method of assessing irrigation pursued at the original settlements also came under review. The survey and Settlement Act of 1865 came into force in January 1865. In March 1865 the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. (Sir Barrow Ellis) addressed Government thus:—

"I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the propriety of abandoning in future survey settlements in Gujarat and Khandesh all assessment upon wells. The loss of revenue to Government I propose to make up by taxing the water-producing capability of soils, in other words, by slightly enhancing the valuation of land in what water is obtainable close to the surface.

"2. The necessity for a change of system has become apparent from the inequitable mode that has hitherto been devised for taxing lands irrigated from wells is free from the objections of want of simplicity, liability to evasion, and inequality of incidence.

"3. On this subject Captain Prescott, Superintendent of Survey, Gujarat, reports as follows:—

"Every body admits that the assessment of wells dug at the expense of private individuals, and not by the State, is contrary to all principle; the question is only whether it is needful, and whether the State will suffer serious loss by dispensing with the extra assessment on land irrigated by private enterprise.

"Water in the soil, and very close to the surface, is a gift of nature almost peculiar to the province of Gujarat. It ought, therefore, to be considered as one of the fertilizing agents of the soil, and its value incorporated and included in the soil-assessment wheneever it is practicable.

"As a case in point the Superintendent may mention that he is at present engaged in framing a scale for the classification of the rich sugarcane lands in the western portion of the southern districts of Surat, which are watered indiscriminately from "Pucka" and "Kucha" wells. "Pucka" and "Kucha" soils are found side by side.

"A "Pucka" well, lasting seventy or eighty years, costs from 45 to 60 rupees; a "Kucha" well from 5 to 8 rupees per annum. It is consequently cheaper in the end to sink a "Pucka" well at once (for the interest on Rs. 60 at 12 per cent. per annum is less than the yearly cost of a "Kucha" well

"Now there are only two ways of assessing land like this: one by putting a rate on every bag used to lift water (whether taken from a "Pucka" or "Kucha" well) in addition to the soil-rate; the other by putting the full assessment, whatever it may be, on the soil at once.

"The latter is the right way, for the former, besides being objectionable in every respect, would be evaded to a certainty." Now on land like this it would manifestly be absur

Li to take command of the defences of Formosa within ten days from the time he started from Peking.

The Hu-pao states that the French Minister has engaged six interpreters and six despatch writers. These have been engaged for 18 months. The pay of the interpreters ranges from Tls. 30 to Tls. 50, while that of the despatch writers is $35, an advance of one month being given, after which they will draw only $29 per month, the balance of $15 reserved in the French Consulate until the expiration of the 18th month.

The *Celestial Empire* adds :—Two thousand foreign drilled troops were exercised to-day just without the Little South Gate of Shanghai, and their evolutions displayed a creditable knowledge of their drill. All the commands were given in Chinese, which we believe is becoming universal in the Chinese Army, the only exception to our knowledge being the army of Kansuh, where a sort of pidgeon English words of command are still in vogue. All the city magnates were present at the evolutions, and we believe some rewards for excellence in drill will be given by the Taotai to the deserving. We may remark, in passing, that a place called Chiu Mow Tien, within the old north gate, is generally used on occasions of such parades; but we suppose that that place being too near the settlements, and likely to attract the attention of foreigners has been the cause of having the parade in an opposite direction, where a foreigner is rarely seen.

THE LATE GENERAL SKOBELEFF AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* writes :—The *Novoe Vremya* a short time ago commemorated the second anniversary of the death of General Skobeleff by extracting the more patriotic passages from the hero's private correspondence on the subject of Russia's advance into the depths of Asia, and the consequent enfeeblement of her western frontiers. In a letter to a friend in Moscow, in 1881, the late General wrote :—

"The fate of Russia, on the threshold of Europe and Asia, now trembles more and more in the balance of political uncertainty with every new step which we take in the East. It is in the nature of man to cling and attach himself to that which has cost him great sacrifices. Look at the growth of the Panslavonic project of 17 years ago to unite the line of New Khokand with the Syr Darya. Asia comes in, swallowing up more and more of the strength and resources of this country—as witness the railways to the Transcaspian and probably very soon to Tashkent.

"There is no doubt, also, that each step into Asia diminishes our strength on the western frontiers. But what of that? Are we to pusillanimously surrender all that Russia has so gloriously accomplished, to forget the blood and treasure sacrificed, in short, to relinquish all, under the threat of feeling a merely imaginary weakness, such as Russia in her history has often experienced before, and which is simply the outcome of the mingled fickleness and impetuosity of the national character—a character easily led away and just as easily cast down. No, a thousand times, no! I repeat, give our general policy an definite and precisely defined line, give us an object for our action, and the result will most certainly be favourable on all our frontiers."

A subsequent issue of the *Novoe Vremya* reproduced the remainder of General Skobeleff's letter. This part of the epistle touches upon the late General's views regarding the delimitation of the Russo-Persian frontiers of the Transcaspian. It is much too long to give *in extenso*, but I have extracted the more salient points :—

"The late Emperor Alexander II. was undoubtedly adverse to admitting any other influence than that of Russia on the Persian frontier. This is in accordance with Russia's policy since the beginning of the century, and it is to be hoped that the same elevated aims which formed the programme of the late Czar will also guide us in the future. To me the Central Asian question is perfectly simple. If it does not soon help us to earnestly take in hand the Eastern question—that is, to take possession of the Bosphorus—then the game is not worth the candle. Our statesmen will see that Russia must have the Bosphorus to protect and develop her manufactures and her commerce. Only when she has these straits can she decide the Polish difficulty, and repeat with Kosciusko, '*Finis Poloniæ!*'

"A war for the Balkan Peninsula without be formidable demonstration against India in England absurd. Even if we made an alliance, we should have in view of Austria's encroaching Indian frontier as a to keep a strong force on for the alliance. But we threat and a guarantee whole of Central Asia in return might give under with England, after getting the for an alliance, since Central Asia for us is only of tem- Bosphorus importance.

"The threshold of the theatre of operations, where our forces would have to be stationed in case of complications like those of 1878, is undoubtedly the newly acquired oasis, held in conjunction with our exclusive and powerful influence in Persia. When I was appointed to command against the Tekkes the late Emperor told me that he would not allow any other preponderating influence than that of Russia on the Persian frontier, and accordingly when I reached Askabad I proposed the Suzerainty of the Atek, and the despatch of Russian Residents to Herat, Meshed, and Merv. I also consider that our *minimum* demand is for the possession of the mountain passes."

General Skobeleff here advocates very much what has since become an accomplished fact as regards the Persian frontier. He particularly dwells on the necessity of taking Merv, and the absurdity of undertaking not to go there, in compliance with Lord Dufferin's wishes expressed to the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg. He further speaks of the excellent position for offence and defence afforded by Karabent, and declares the surrender of all pretensions to Luftabad and Shilgian to have been a most unfortunate act. Persia must not be allowed, he argues, to have a fleet in the Caspian, for fear of English influence arising under the Persian flag, and every unnecessary fort on the Persian seaboard is a menace to Russia.

FOREIGN POSTAL PRIVILEGES IN TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, writing on July 29, says :—The English, French German, and Austrian Ambassadors sent yesterday to the Minister for Foreign Affairs an identic Note, in which they declared that, while reserving the future action of their respective Governments, they could not accede to the demand of the Porte for the suppression of the foreign post-offices in Turkey, as no preliminary understanding had yet been come to on the subject between the Turkish Government and the Powers. As there is no Italian post-office in Constantinople the Italian Ambassador did not send an identic note; but he supported the collective action of the four Powers by a communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Russian Ambassador likewise refrained from sending an identic note because the Russian post-office in Constantinople is in an exceptional position; but it is no secret that he is acting in complete accord with his colleagues.

Thus, all the Great Powers have given solemn warning to the Turkish Government that they will not tolerate the unceremonious course of action on which it has entered; and it remains to be seen whether the Turkish authorities will have the courage to execute the thinly disguised menace of employing force contained in the recent circular. Already there are some premonitory symptoms of hesitation. It was intended, as I informed you, to place policemen before the doors of the foreign post-offices on and after next Friday, which is the 1st of August New Style; but the Porte has telegraphed to the provincial governors that in obeying the orders to close the foreign post-offices they are to act on the 1st of August Old Style, which is 12 days later.

If current rumours are to be trusted, the personages who have inaugurated the campaign against the privileges enjoyed by foreigners here are so confident of success in the postal question that they have already decided what they will next attack. The second to be assailed is, I am assured, that of cavasses, or armed servants, attached to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates and the reason put forward is, that there is now perfect security in Constantinople and the neighbourhood. Unfortunately for this argument, several cases of brigandage, in which whole villages were concerned, have lately occurred near the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus; and so recently as last Saturday, in one of the most frequented quarters of Constantinople, a secretary, of the Russian Embassy, was attacked in broad daylight, and robbed of £1,500 which he had just drawn at one of the banks.

Many equally characteristic incidents might be quoted to illustrate the supposed efficiency of the Turkish postal administration. *Ab uno disce omnes.* Formerly we had a local letter-post for Constantinople and the neighbourhood, but it was one day summarily abolished because it had been used by some ill-intentioned or foolish persons for sending threatening letters to important personages in the Palace, and it has not since been re-established. It exists, it is true,—for post cards; but one must be very careful what one writes to one's friends, as the following well-authenticated incident shows. A lady wrote to her mother from a village on the Bosphorus, that an attack of diarrhœa had prevented her from returning home at the appointed time; and the post-card was not delivered, on the ground that at a moment when the country was threatened with cholera the public ought not to be unnecessarily alarmed.

Another organ of foreign interference which is being at present attacked is the International Sanitary Board. As it has refused to sanction unnecessarily stringent quarantine regulations, the Grand Vizier has decided to secure a majority for the Government by appointing as members seven military doctors, who will always vote as they are told. A meeting of the Board is to be held this afternoon to consider the matter, and I have reason to believe that the foreign Delegates will protest vigorously against the Grand Vizier's decision.

EXPULSION OF RUSSIANS FROM BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes :—For some little time back there has been taking place a mysterious expulsion of Russians from Berlin. Russian subjects of various grades who have lived here long—some of them for 15 years—have suddenly received orders to quit from the Berlin police, by which, if they are furnished with cards, which allow them to continue their residence here for short periods, varying from a year to a fortnight; while others are summarily required to depart without more ado. Among the expelled are Jews and Gentiles, rich and poor, students and artisans, single and married persons, women and children, political suspects and political innocents, people with good testimonials and people with bad ones. Some of these victims, it is said, were roused out of their beds in the early morning and carted away in police vans to have their fate declared to them.

Perhaps they themselves, knowing their own hearts, were less bewildered at this treatment than was the general public; but the general public does not know what in the world to make of it all. Some think that in acting thus the police are within the law; while others denounce their conduct as outrageous and illegal despotism. But whether within or without the law, it seems clear that they are acting with more than the unc-remonious vigour native to every Prussian guardian of public order. Nevertheless the proceedings are a puzzle. The police authorities themselves are as close on the subject as the grave.

But it may be remembered that during the debate on the Socialist Law in the last session of the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck took occasion to reveal that the negotiations on the subject of international measures against anarchy and revolution had come to nought, mainly owing to the negative attitude of England; and that only Germany and Russia were still trying to come to some agreement. That they have now, too, at last succeeded in doing so would almost seem to be indicated by the sudden raiding of the Berlin police among the Russian denizens of this city. Even this hypothesis is not free from flaws, or, at least, difficulties. In what respect are the expelled Muscovites obnoxious to the powers at Berlin or to the powers at St. Petersburg? Is their expulsion from Berlin an act of complaisance to the Czar, or a purely Prussian measure of domestic security?

The balance of probability seems to be in favour of the former supposition, and of the theory that the present action of the Berlin police is somewhat analogous to that of the Prussian Government in 1863 when it offered its assistance to Russia, in suppressing the Polish insurrection. We have heard a good deal lately about plots and arrests and smouldering anarchy at Warsaw and the expulsions here are supposed to have some connexion with all that. In any case, the Russian and German Governments appear to be acting together in the matter and we have here a new departure in international relations, or at least a new return to an old one, which is well worth taking note of in these days, when "dynamiters" launch their bombs at England with impunity from the other side of the Atlantic.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Cholera has now reached Italy and Russia. News was received in Berlin on July 30 that there were twenty cases in St. Petersburg, and that the disease had also appeared at Charkoff, Poti, and other towns. Siberian plague has also broken out in some districts. Of twelve cases of cholera at Pancalieri in Piedmont three have proved fatal. The disease was introduced into Italy by fugitives from Toulon and Marseilles. At Toulon and Marseilles the situation is now improving. Mr. Harold Frederic, correspondent of the *New York Times*, sends to the *Times* some results of observations and experiences in visits made on behalf of his paper to Marseilles, Toulon, and Arles. He says :—

A bed-to-bed tour through both the Pharo Hospital at Marseilles and the Bon Rencontre at Toulon, personal observation of perhaps a hundred of the tenement-house streets in both cities, and a pretty thorough discussion of most of the phases of the disease with physicians in and out of the hospitals, justify me in the firm conclusion that in any fairly drained and moderately cleanly town no intelligent person need have the slightest fear of the cholera. My courier and myself observed simply these precautions :—The substitution of Eau de St. Galmier or Apollinaris for ordinary water, even to brushing the teeth; the use of a table-spoonful or so of whisky or other spirits in the water for washing hands, face, etc.; the avoidance of over-exposure in the sun, and of under-cooked vegetables and of all kinds of fruit. I carried tobacco in my mouth while passing through the hospitals, but my companion did not. We ate, very hearty meals both at the Marseilles hotel and at the *buffet de gare* in Toulon, drank claret and champagne freely, and smoked more, perhaps, than usual. Surely this is not a very rigorous *régime*, yet it sufficed to bring us out scotfree from exposure of the most direct and prolonged sort. How much more, then, would these precautions mean safety to people who were not called upon to walk the hospitals or explore the slums, examine the sewers, exhaust the ghastly mysteries of the coffin-room, and attend a midnight burial, as we were?

A brief reference to the facts will demonstrate the correctness of this theory that only those who invite the cholera get it in cities of ordinary cleanliness. In the palace hospital of the Phara, in Marseilles, I saw eighty-four patients, ranging all the way from the last agonized breath, or comatose fading away condition, as the case might be, to cheery convalescence. Every face, male and female, was obviously from the lowest orders of society. A number of patients were from all the foreign houses; the rest were invariably inhabitants of the poorest and most crowded quarters of the city. At St. Pet- "All the burial permits market the same stamp—urgence à disinfecter" were of the " Cholera who by their station not less than people malady, belonged to the public trenches. The explanation is easy. Since the completion of the Durance Canal Marseilles has had enough pure water and enough good drainage facilities to enable those who desire and know how to keep clean to do so. Therefore the intelligent classes have no longer have the cholera; and if the evidences of crowded cafes, well-filled omnibuses and tramcars, street bands, and gay concourse of equestrians and carriages on the Prado are to be accepted, they no longer fear it. On the other hand, in the Toulon hospital I saw three men and two women who belonged to what in Europe are called the better classes, and that out of a total of thirty-three or thirty-four, I have forgotten which. This proportion, the doctors said, represented about the general average from the beginning. The explanation here is also on the surface. In Toulon there is neither decent drainage nor water-supply, so that it is not possible for the cultivated people to protect themselves from the consequences of a vile environment.

Some alarm was caused in Liverpool last week by a report that one of the crew of the steamer St. Dunstan had been attacked by cholera in the town. The ship had had two fatal cases on board during the voyage from Marseilles, and had been under surveillance. It appeared, however, that the man was suffering only from ordinary colic, from which he speedily recovered.

AFFAIRS AT INDORE.

The *Times* of the 6th ult., refers as follows to the state of affairs at Indore :—The relations of the Government of India with those native States which are still responsible for the well-being of 40,000,000 of subjects are always a matter of something more than passing interest. Of the two departments into which the Foreign Office of India may be divided, that which embraces the ever present difficulty of conducting official relations with the representatives of the proud and whilome turbulent races, Mahratta or Mahomedan, that once held Hindostan under their sway or in terror of their swords, must be considered even more important than the other, which has almost exclusively to watch and provide against possible complications with Afghanistan and problematical dangers from Russia. For this reason the report of an unsettled state of affairs at Indore, the capital of the Maharajah Holkar, will receive at the hands of responsible persons almost as much consideration as the details of the Commission now in course of formation for the delimitation of the extreme Afghan frontier. The question of Holkar's relations with the supreme Government is one of unusual delicacy, if regard be only paid to the quiet times in which we live; for, much as it might be desired that the passions and recriminations of the troublous period of the Mutiny should be buried in the past, the memory of what he considers the injustice of the partial praise then awarded to Sir Lionel Kamp still seems to rankle in the breast of the Indore ruler. The telegrams which we have published from India during the last fortnight have shown that the Maharajah is strangely anxious, notwithstanding the almost unanimous verdict of lenient historians, the assurance of at the least, official inaction, and the long lapse of time, for a fresh inquiry into his conduct during the Mutiny. The opinion of English-men in his capital has long been made up to the most favourable construction on the part he played during the early days of July, 1857, to accept all his explanations, and to assume that his mutinous soldiers had really broken loose from his authority. Beyond this no fresh or more exhaustive inquiry is likely to bring satisfaction to the mind of Holkar, or to increase such reputation as he may aspire to for having once been a supporter of the English Raj. There are many who think that in this matter Holkar owed much to his good fortune, and he ought to be well assured that if he persists in reviving controversial matters he will invest with fresh force those arguments which tell most strongly against himself, and which as matters of opinion have as much right to be accepted and pass current as the pleas advanced in his extenuation or self-justification.

Of more practical importance than any question of Holkar's conduct during the Mutiny is the condition of his State at the present time. In some respects, and especially for his own personal interests, Holkar has been called a model native prince. By general admission he seems to be an excellent man of business—that is to say, he can extract the last rupee in the shape of revenue from his unresisting subjects, and he is extremely clever at making out a case for his Government against those wealthy merchants or bankers who present an inducement to those who may wish to fleece them. If it is a good thing for a ruler to raise his revenue in four years without any external or internal necessity by 20 per cent., to declare his resolve to double it within a short period, then the Mahratta Holkar is the most excellent of princes and the wisest of rulers. It would be interesting to learn what his weaker subjects think about the matter, and perhaps still more instructive to ascertain what the political officers in the Central India Agency have reported confidentially during the last five years on the subjects of State exactions, the accumulation of treasure in the hands of the ruler, and the omission to perform some of the simplest functions of administration. We cannot but think that Holkar is exceedingly ill-advised in expressing a desire for a closer investigation of his conduct in general, or at any particular time. He at least, one would imagine, has no cause of complaint at the result, seeing that he is an independent prince with scarcely any fetters imposed on his will, and that he is honoured with a higher precedence among the magnates of the Indian Empire than some of his predecessors were. The conduct of his son and heir, who only two years ago was described by Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, as "a young man of great intelligence and capacity taking a strong interest in public business," is no doubt calculated to cause him anxiety, whether he secretly approves of his premature truculence or not; but an appeal to his impotence and good intentions during the Mutiny will serve as little to check the misdeeds of his intended successor as any claim for the special palliation of that son's acts based on what he has himself done in the way of beneficent government for the million subjects who obey his mandates as the heir of Jeswunt Rao.

The question of how the native States of India are governed is one that cannot be much longer shelved. It has, indeed, as was pointed out in the columns of *The Times* during the year 1878, been long a matter of almost universal interest, but the welfare of the natives of Hindostan is to be the first object of English rule in that country; but none the less it would be singularly strange if the restlessness of Holkar were to precipitate the consideration of a question that admits of no solution without depriving him and his class of much of the uncontrolled power and authority which they have not the knowledge and sometimes not even the will to usefully employ for the benefit of their own peoples.

The *Times* evidently takes its Calcutta correspondent's telegrams on these and kindred topics for carefully-weighed truths which must be gospel.

On the following day, the *Times* published the following letter in which an old Bombay friend surpasses himself :—Sir,—In *The Times* of to-day you have called the attention of the British public to the affairs of Indore, but you have omitted to allude to the power which Holkar at present possesses of interrupting railway communication between North and South India, between Bombay and Calcutta, and between the Bengal army and our armies in Southern India.

Before the invention of railways Asseegurh was the key to the Deccan; most of the trade between North and South India passed by Asseegurh. Now, the grand junction railway station at Khundwa, 30 miles north of the old fortress and key, absorbs all trade from the north; the North-Eastern Railway leads to Jubbulpoor, Allahabad, and Calcutta; the North-Western, which is called Holkar's State Line, leads to Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and Delhi.

Holkar and his astute Mahratta advisers need not openly oppose us; he has only secretly to encourage Pindarees, dacoits, and other robbers, who can break up the railways in every direction around Khundwa. On the north the bridges over the Nerbudda river at Burwai and Hoshungabad can, at this season during the height of the Nerbudda flood, be easily broken; on the south the Satpoora Mountains offer a sure refuge for dacoits.

Under these circumstances, is it not astonishing that the Government of India should persist in ignoring the necessity of making a military railway from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor—a road which was opened by us 66 years ago, but which, without rails, cannot be properly utilized for military purposes in these days of fast communication?

Your obedient servant,
ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

July 26.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY AN INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICER.

At the Old Bailey on July 30, Dr. James John Durrant, a surgeon-major in the Indian Army, surrendered to his recognizances to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with committing wilful and corrupt perjury, in evidence given by him in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, in a divorce suit in which he was the petitioner.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Danckwerts conducted the prosecution; Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the defence.

Mr. Poland, in opening the case, observed that it was one of considerable importance, because it was absolutely essential that persons who were examined as witnesses, whether they were personally interested in the matter tried or not, should state fully and truly all matters that were material to be inquired into in answer to questions put to them in the witness-box. The defendant, Dr. Durrant, was a surgeon-major in the Bengal Army. In January, 1882, he married a Miss Simmons at Calcutta. In consequence of circumstances which came to his knowledge he sent her from India back to her parents in England. From that year, 1882, the jury would find that the defendant from time to time came to this country. In 1869-70 he was here 11 months, in 1874 six months, in 1878 eight months, and in 1881 for about eight months. During the whole of that period, it appeared, he never took any proceedings in the Divorce Court with reference to his marriage. It appeared, undoubtedly, that in May, 1871, his wife contracted a bigamous marriage with a man named Smith, and from that date she lived with Smith. In consequence of that the defendant, who came to England finally in 1882, presented a petition in the Divorce Court for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with Smith. On the 20th June, 1883, the case came on for trial before Mr. Justice Butt in the Divorce Court. Inquiries were naturally made how it was that a petition should be presented in 1882 with reference to a marriage which took place in 1862, and more particularly with reference to adultery which had been committed since the 27th of May, 1871. It became necessary that an explanation should be given, because it was provided by the Divorce Act that the Court should not be bound to pronounce a decree if it should find that a petitioner had during the marriage been guilty of adultery, or that there had been any unreasonable delay in presenting and prosecuting the petition.

It was essential to account for the delay in presenting the petition, and the delay was accounted for by a representation made, not only by his counsel, but by the defendant himself, that he had come to this country for the first time in August, 1882, and it was only th- that he found from inquiries he ma-e that his wife had been married in Ma-te, and he at once presented h- petition. The defendant was called in support of the petition. Having been sworn, he said that on the 2d of January, 1862, he was married at the Mission Church, Calcutta, and that he sent his wife back to her parents in England in consequence of her conduct. He remained in India, he said, all his service. Being asked whether from the time his wife left him in 1862 until last year he had remained in India, he replied in the affirmative, and said in further examination that when he returned to England in August, 1882, he made inquiries about his wife, and then instructed his solicitor to commence the suit. In reply to Mr. Justice Butt he said that during his residence in India he had no idea whatever of how his wife was conducting herself in England, and he knew nothing of her from the time he sent her back to her parents until he made the inquiries when he returned to England and then instituted the suit. He was not in England in the meantime. Upon that evidence the learned Judge was satisfied that there had been accounted for, and he accordingly granted a decree *nisi*. At the end of six months, if no discoveries had been made, the decree would have been absolute. Inquiries, however, were made, and it was found that, after the granting of the decree *nisi* on the 20th of June, the defendant on the 28th of June, married a lady at Carlisle, where he was then residing. The Queen's Proctor found that the defendant's evidence being incorrect he had visited England on furlough on the four occasions mentioned—in 1869, 1874, 1878, 1881. The Queen's Proctor brought the matter before the attention of the Divorce Court, and on the 23d of July last the facts were proved to the Court. The defendant was called and gave his explanation, saying that he came on several occasions to England on leave of absence for a few months. He did not remember that he had ever been absent at home in England until August, 1882, but he remembered saying that he had never been permanently at home or domiciled in this country. He never made any inquiries about his wife on his visits to England on furlough, as he was under the impression that she was with her parents. The defendant, Mr. Poland said, had no doubt been desirous of getting married, but if he had waited until the six months had expired the decree would have been made absolute, and he would have been able to do so. When charged with the offence the defendant said that it was not perjury, but a misunderstanding, and when the Judge asked him whether he had been in England he understood him to mean domiciled in England. When before the magistrate he repeated that the whole thing was a mistake. He had no desire to say anything by way of torture, as his solicitor knew he had been in England, and he had told him so.

Evidence was then given in support of the charge, a clerk from Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Army agents, being called to prove that the defendant had been on leave of absence in this country on the four occasions mentioned.

Mr. Low, a member of the firm of Grindlay and Co., in reply to Mr. Montagu Williams, said he had known Dr. Durrant since 1870, he having been in the service since 1860, and he was enjoying a considerable pension at the present time. He had always found him a perfectly honourable and truthful man, and was still of that opinion.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, in addressing the jury for the defence, observed that the whole question was what was the intention in the defendant's mind when he gave the answers to the questions. Dr. Durrant had been 34 years in the service of his country, and had retired upon a considerable pension. If the proceedings were successful, as the prosecution sought to make them, he would not only be amenable to the law, which made him a criminal, and would be made him stand in the dock after so long a service rendered to his country, but it deprived him of his means of livelihood, and stamped him as having committed adultery by the second marriage in June, 1883, after the granting of the decree *nisi*, when no human being could doubt that he supposed he had a perfect right to get married. His marriage at Carlisle was advertised in the usual course, and no concealment at all made about it. It was common knowledge in Calcutta that many persons did make the mistake of marrying after a decree *nisi* had been pronounced, and without waiting until the usual six months had expired; and one of the principal grounds for the Queen's Proctor instituting the proceedings was that persons might be made to know that they could not get married until a decree had been made absolute. It was not suggested, and, indeed, could not be suggested, that the defendant had himself been guilty of any matrimonial offence. It was not until he returned to this country finally in August, 1882, having retired from active service, that he found that his wife and co-respondent had contracted the bigamous marriage, and he then instituted the suit. It had been assumed as a matter of course that absence in India was a complete answer to any supposed neglect on the part of the husband, he not having found out the misconduct of his wife earlier. The Calcutta Turf Club called for more evidence, and heard an appeal from Dr. Thorburn against the decision of the Lucknow Stewards, and then came to the following decision :—Decision of the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club in the case of Mr. David's appeal against the decision of the Lucknow Stewards.—On a careful consideration of the evidence that had been brought before them in this case, the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club confirm the Lucknow Stewards, in the interests of the Turf debar Dr. Thorburn's racing name. "Mr. David, for a period of three years, and Juttun, native jockey, for a period of eighteen months from 14th August, 1881, from running, riding, or training any horse at any other race-meeting where the Calcutta Turf Club rules are in force, and disqualify the chestnut Arab pony, Modesty, from running at any meeting held under the Calcutta Turf Club rules for a period of three years from the same date. Dr. Thorburn's appeal against the decision of the Lucknow Stewards is dismissed. By order of the Stewards

"W. DICKSON, Hon. Sec. Cal. Turf Club.

"Calcutta, November 3, 1881."

These communications constituted the libel in respect of which the action was brought. The defence was that the communications in question were privileged. In the course of the proceedings leave was obtained from Mr. Justice Field for the Plaintiff to administer interrogatories to the defendant.

Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the Appellant, said that the communications in question having been made by an officer in the Army to the Commander-in-Chief would, had they been made in the discharge of his duty, be privileged, unless express malice was proved against the defendant. His contention was that the defendant was not the proper officer to make the inquiry, that he was actuated by malicious motives, and had gone out of his way in the matter. It was usual in such cases for a Court of Inquiry to hold an informal preliminary investigation, and if they found there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge no Court-martial was held, the matter was dropped, and the officer was exonerated the Plaintiff from all blame, and therefore there could be no doubt the statements reflecting on his character were unfounded.

Mr. Danckwerts said no inquiry at all was held. Mr. Kemp said he had been instructed that a Court of Inquiry consisting of five officers had examined the charges against the Plaintiff, and found that they were not substantiated, and they all shook hands with the Plaintiff on his leaving the room.

Lord Justice Bowen asked whether these facts were set out in any affidavits.

Mr. Kemp said no; but he was told that these were the facts. He should, however, if necessary, be able to place matters before the Court in the shape of affidavits. The result of the communications, the learned Counsel added, made by the Defendant to the Commander-in-Chief, was that the Plaintiff had been required to retire from the army, but a sum of 2500*l.* had been granted to him as a retiring allowance. The Plaintiff's view of the matter was, that the proper person to have set this inquiry on foot was the Colonel of the regiment in which he was serving at the time. He submitted that it was of importance that the Plaintiff should ascertain the exact official position which the Defendant had held at the time he made these communications to the Commander-in-Chief and who was the Plaintiff's immediate superior officer.

Lord Justice Fry.—The Plaintiff must know that well enough.

Mr. Kemp said that the Plaintiff did not know by what right the Defendant had interfered in the matter. The Plaintiff was also entitled to know who was his immediate superior officer, whose duty it was to make a report.

Lord Justice Fry.—Surely that would be a matter of military law.

Mr. Kemp said that he was not quite sure upon that point. It might depend not so much upon military law as upon military custom.

Lord Justice Bowen.—The Plaintiff had no absolute right to discovery. The whole matter lies in the discretion of the Judge, who may order or disallow the interrogatories.

Mr. Danckwerts said that Mr. Justice Field had given verbal permission for certain interrogatories to be put, but he had disallowed those struck out on the ground that they went beyond what he had sanctioned.

Mr. Kemp, in conclusion, contended that the whole of the interrogatories which had been disallowed were relevant, and that it was of importance to the Plaintiff's case that they should be answered.

Mr. Rose-Innes, following on the same side, said that by the 3rd paragraph of defence, the Defendant had set forth that the matters alleged against the Plaintiff had come under the consideration of the Defendant in his official capacity, and the object of the interrogatories was to ascertain what that official capacity was. If the Defendant had been merely on a tour he had no right to institute the inquiry, or to make an official report to the Commander-in-Chief on the subject.

Lord Justice Bowen.—Why don't you ask him whether he filled such and such a position.

Mr. Rose-Innes cited the cases of "Gay v. Labouchere," and "Fisher v. Owen," in support of his contention.

Their lordships, without calling upon the learned counsel for the Respondent, proceeded to give judgment dismissing the appeal.

Lord Justice Bowen said this appeal must be dismissed. Under the new rules parties have no longer the right to administer interrogatories that they used under the old rules. Except in the case of fraud or of breach of trust, a Plaintiff has no longer a right to put interrogatories; he can only do so by permission of the Judge, who exercises his discretion in the matter; and in order to succeed in an appeal from the Judge disallowing interrogatories, it is no longer sufficient to show that the interrogatories are material, it must be shown that the disallowance of them amounts to a denial of justice. In the present case the Plaintiff having gone beyond the leave given by the Judge, the latter rightly disallowed them. In my opinion, therefore, the decision of the Court below was right, and ought to be affirmed.

Lord Justice Fry.—The Plaintiff has exceeded the limit assigned by the Judge to the putting of these interrogatories. I think that the interrogatories in question have rightly been disallowed.

The judgment of the Court below was affirmed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords on July 31 complained of another misrepresentation by the Premier and made the following personal explanation :—My lords, before the business of the House commences, I wish to refer to a statement made by the Prime Minister in another place with respect to some observations of mine. The Prime Minister was pleased to quote, and I think to mis-conceive, the meaning of some observations I made at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said this : "I find that in the speech ascribed to the Marquis of Salisbury in the papers to-day there is the following passage : 'The House of Lords were right in saying we do not approve of the measure you bring forward. If you like to accept its rejection, well and good; if you object to that rejection the remedy is to go to the people.' That I take to imply that the Bill has been rejected." That seems to be a very captious criticism—(hear, hear)—and though I do not ordinarily take any notice of misconstruction of things that I say, I think that when the Prime Minister condescends to misunderstand you, you are bound as a matter of respect to correct him. (Hear, hear.) Now, I wish to point out that I was speaking when I used these words—as any body who will consult the speech will see—I was speaking of the general constitutional rule affecting the action of the House of Lords upon the question of dissolution (Opposition cheers), and it was impossible for me to state it in more limited terms than I did. As a general rule it was perfectly true that the House of Lords has a right to say: "We do not approve of the measure you bring forward. If you like to accept its rejection, well and good. If you object to its rejection, the remedy is to go to the people." But it did not follow that every particular case coming under that general rule would require to be stated in equally large terms. The general rule is necessarily larger than a particular instance. What happened in this particular case was that we did not reject the measure, but we rejected a motion with respect to the measure, which rejection had for its effect that the measure could not pass until certain necessary and supplementary legislation had been added to it. But what I wish to point out is, that I was discussing the general rule, and that I did not in any way impugn the fact that our rejection of the motion in respect of the measure had not involved the rejection of the measure if her Majesty's Government had been pleased to take the steps we thought necessary to its passing. The matter is only of importance, as I said, because the Prime Minister is pleased to misunderstand me, because he himself is perfectly aware or what really took place, and he goes on to say that in strictness the measure had not been rejected as regards the forms of the House of Lords. But he goes on to make one further observation which, in the interests of this House, I think I ought to notice. He says that the noble earl opposite (Granville) is not going to bring forward any motion, which would only result in the production of some sort of bye-motion. "If" he says, "we could have a direct issue taken on the Bill itself, I am of opinion it would be very desirable, but I do not believe it is in our power to procure it." Now, whereas many of us wine and water, and leaves out the wine, it seems to me that that I am taking a very direct issue with him in declining to drink the water by itself. (Opposition cheers and laughter.)

INDIAN LIBEL CASE.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Bowen and Fry, an appeal was heard from a decision of the Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Baron Huddleston, affirming an order of Mr. Justice Field setting aside certain interrogatories sought to be administered in the Thorburn *vs.* Crawford libel case.

Mr. Kemp, Q. C., and Mr. Rose Turner appeared for the Appellant; and Mr. Danckwerts for the Respondent.

The action was brought by the Appellant, Dr. David Arno Smet Thorburn, formerly a surgeon-major in India, against the Defendant, Mr. Crawford, Surgeon General of her Majesty's Forces in India, in respect of an alleged libel, imputing to the Plaintiff that he had been guilty of fraud at a horse race, in causing his pony, Modesty, to be pulled for the Pony Handicap at the Lucknow Monsoon Meeting, held in August 1881. It appeared that in consequence of certain rumours the Defendant had taken upon himself to investigate the matter. Investigation of some sort the Calcutta Turf Club called for more evidence, and heard an appeal from Dr. Thorburn against the decision of the Lucknow Stewards, and then came to the following decision :—Decision of the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club in the case of Mr. David's appeal against the decision of the Lucknow Stewards.—On a careful consideration of the evidence that had been brought before them in this case, the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club confirm the Lucknow Stewards, in the interests of the Turf debar Dr. Thorburn's racing name, "Mr. David, for a period of three years, and Juttun, native jockey, for a period of eighteen months from 14th August, 1881, from running, riding, or training any horse at any other race-meeting where the Calcutta Turf Club rules are in force, and disqualify the chestnut Arab pony, Modesty, from running at any meeting held under the Calcutta Turf Club rules for a period of three years from the same date. Dr. Thorburn's appeal against the decision of the Lucknow Stewards is dismissed. By order of the Stewards

"W. DICKSON, Hon. Sec. Cal. Turf Club.

"Calcutta, November 3, 1881."

These communications constituted the libel in respect of which the action was brought. The defence was that the communications in question were privileged. In the course of the proceedings leave was obtained from Mr. Justice Field for the Plaintiff to administer interrogatories to the defendant.

Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the Appellant, said that the communications in question having been made by an officer in the Army to the Commander-in-Chief would, had they been made in the discharge of his duty, be privileged, unless express malice was proved against the defendant. His contention was that the defendant was not the proper officer to make the inquiry, that he was actuated by malicious motives, and had gone out of his way in the matter. It was usual in such cases for a Court of Inquiry to hold an informal preliminary investigation, and if they found there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge no Court-martial was held, the matter was dropped, and the officer was exonerated the Plaintiff from all blame, and therefore there could be no doubt the statements reflecting on his character were unfounded.

Mr. Danckwerts said no inquiry at all was held. Mr. Kemp said he had been instructed that a Court of Inquiry consisting of five officers had examined the charges against the Plaintiff, and found that they were not substantiated, and they all shook hands with the Plaintiff on his leaving the room.

Lord Justice Bowen asked whether these facts were set out in any affidavits.

Mr. Kemp said no; but he was told that these were the facts. He should, however, if necessary, be able to place matters before the Court in the shape of affidavits. The result of the communications, the learned Counsel added, made by the Defendant to the Commander-in-Chief, was that the Plaintiff had been required to retire from the army, but a sum of 2500*l.* had been granted to him as a retiring allowance. The Plaintiff's view of the matter was, that the proper person to have set this inquiry on foot was the Colonel of the regiment in which he was serving at the time. He submitted that it was of importance that the Plaintiff should ascertain the exact official position which the Defendant had held at the time he made these communications to the Commander-

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CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULLAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
BEGALAR	Curseljee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

NOTICES.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
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Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the Bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menitis.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindost

NOTICES.

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TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

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ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person, who enables me to take this course.

Annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON-BON OR WORM TABLET. St Paul's Church Yard London.

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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For HEADACHE, SEA, or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

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In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

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Patronised by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent.* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

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The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

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☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

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Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

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Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90
Do. do. large size..... „ 110

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Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the tri-flanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

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Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs.100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

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OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF Blacking

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

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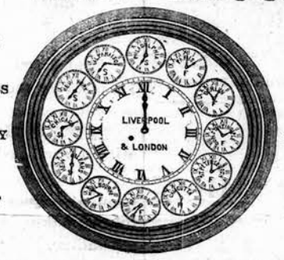

(*RAJABAI*) CLOCK AND CHIMES
THE ROYAL FAMILY
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Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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GENT'S BLUE or BROWN CANVAS, Rs. 10-8 nett.

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WE are at length enabled to submit to the public a Lawn Tennis Shoe that will really stand hard wear without the annoyance of the India-rubber sole coming apart from the upper. They are patented by the only firm who have actually succeeded in producing this end. In addition to a reliable cement the soles are stitched through, special machinery having to be made for the purpose. We can safely recommend our Indestructible Lawn Tennis Shoes.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

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PETER MOLLER'S

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

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Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

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PATENT

PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1	Holds Half-pint Food, besides Water ...	Rs. 3	4 0 each.
No. 2.	„ Three-quarters Pint Food „ ...	„ 3	12 0 „
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Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...	... ...	„ 1	0 0 „
„	Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours ...	„ 1	0 0 per box

The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly suited for *India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

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Manufactured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

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TRADE MARK.

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AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents. The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," in being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE POGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

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COUGHS COLDS
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY
VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

The PASTE, on account of its easy use and agreeable taste, is a valuable remedy for persons who travel or those whose occupations keep them out of doors.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

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ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

A DINNER SERVICE best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
ALL PACKED COMPLETE in iron-bound case.
Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to
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Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

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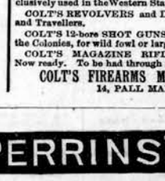

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

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